THEIR MAJESTIES

KING GEORGE VI

AND

QUEEN ELIZABETH

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF METRO GOLDWYN MAYER

We Crown A KING

By RAY LEWIS

Five Kings named George,
Has England made her King,
With crown, with orb,
The sceptre with the dome,
The sword of state,
The sceptre with the cross,
Symbols of majesty
For King, For Emperor
Defender of the Faith!

The First of The Georges

IN the year 1714, following the death of Queen Anne, the First of the Georges came to the throne of England, and since that time, with the exception of 81 years, and for a period of 223 years, a king named George has reigned in England.

During these years the history of England, and the Empire as we know it today, has been written!

George The Hanoverian

GEORGE I was a Hanoverian. The Hanoverian family-tree dates back to the tenth century, to a German marcher lord, the Wolf of Bavaria. The genealogy of George I veins back to the Dukes of Saxony, of Brunswick and Hanover of which George I is a descendant.

The proclamation which made the Duke of York, King George VI is one of those alleged accidents of fortune prophesied by seers and read by soothsayers in the constellation of the stars. It recalls that circumstance from pages of the past which brought an Elector of a small German state to England, to be crowned as George I, following the reign of the Normans, the Plantagnets, the Tudors and the Stuarts.

The English Link

GEORGE I was of German lineage, his quota of English blood was minor. The English link was through his mother, Electress Sophia of Hanover, the Grandaughter of James I, the latter who was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

James I came to the throne in 1603, following the death of Elizabeth, the daughter of King Henry VIII and Ann Boleyn. Elizabeth, the daughter of James, was married to Frederick, Elector Palatine, their daughter Sophia was married to Ernest August, Elector of Hanover.

The Stuart Succession

CHARLES I succeeded James I as King of England in 1625, his execution, following the seizure of the throne by Oliver Cromwell and his "roundheads", is familiar history, but with Cromwell ended the rule of the Commonwealth, and the restoration of Charles II as King in 1660 again established the Monarchy in England.

The Act of Settlement

FOLLOWING the reign of James II, 1685, the Parliament of England decided to exclude Roman Catholics from the throne, and passed the Act of Settlement which stated that the Sovereign should be a member of the Church of England. This legislation played its part in bringing a German by birth to the throne of England.

William III and Mary who came to the throne in 1689, left no children. They were succeeded by Queen Anne in 1702, the latter whose six children died before their mother's reign had ended, and through her death England for two generations was ruled by Kings of German birth.

St. George Patron Saint

GEORGE I was the first king to be named for St. George, patron Saint of England, symbol of the righteous knight who slew the dragon, and whose flag became a national emblem.

"Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er since
Sits on his horseback at mine hostess' door."
Shakespeare—"King John"

Under the reign of the Georges, the Cabinet system of government as we know it, was planned and introduced; the foundation of the Empire was laid in the Antipodes, and in the East and West.

The economic system, involving the industrial and commercial life of the empire, with its network of trade with foreign nations, its tariffs, and its British preferential policies, the latter given a greater impetus as a result of the Imperial Economic Conferences largely inspired by Canada, and the other Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Australia, New

Our Grateful Thanks !

This special issue of The Canadian Moving Picture Digest, The Digest Coronation Souvenir, is respectfully dedicated to their Gracious Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

This issue contains a number of greetings from leading representatives of the Motion Picture Industry in Canada and the United States, together with stories of the Coronation, the life of Their Majesties, memories of other English Kings and Queens, Coronation editorial comment, and portraits of Their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family, as well as pictures of places of historical interest.

For publication of this Digest Coronation Souvenir, I am indebted to the representatives of the B. & F. Theatres, Columbia Pictures Corporation, Dominion Sound Equipments Limited, Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Paramount Pictures, Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Regal Films Limited, RKO Radio Pictures, Theatre Holding Corporation, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Universal Pictures, United Artists Corporation, Warner Brothers Pictures, and I hereby make a grateful and public acknowledgment to these gentlemen for their service and co-operation in making this Coronation Souvenir Number possible.

RAY LEWIS,
Editor and Publisher.

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Zealand, South Africa and India, is written in the rule of the Kings of England, George I, II, III, IV, and George V, of blessed memory.

Parliament by its Act of Succession, and its introduction of the Act of Settlement, decided who should succeed to the title of King, or Queen, following the death of Queen Anne, which occurred August 1st, 1714.

The German-Born George

GEORGE I, arrived in England six weeks after the death of Queen Anne, and was crowned king, October 20, 1714.

The English people who had for over 100 years built their loyalties around the House of Stuart, did not take kindly to the idea of replacing an English-born king with a German-born monarch, and many of them thought that the son of James II should have been proclaimed king. But Parliament had decreed that the crown should go to the heirs of Sophia, Elizabeth, who was a Protestant.

George I came to England without his Queen, but he brought with him those ladies of his Court with whom he had surrounded himself during the imprisonment of his own Queen in a castle.

He claimed that his Queen was in love with someone other than himself, an accusation which the Queen declared to be untrue.

The English people were not in favour of these German ladies of the court, and probably had their doubts concerning the imprisonment of the Queen. All this did not help to make George I very popular.

In 1715 the opponents of George I raised their standards in revolt. On September 6th, scarcely a year following the Coronation of the King, James, The Pretender, was proclaimed James VIII of Scotland, and James III of England, at Kirkmichael, in Braemar. John Erskine, Earl of March, was the leader of the Pretender's party in Scotland, and the Earl of Derwentwater was leader in England.

France was to support the Pretender's claim, but the Highlanders who rallied around their leader with vigorous zeal received no help from France. There was a great deal of enthusiasm behind the revolt, and had it been better managed, we should have written a different English history, but the revolt lacked organization, and the government suppressed the uprising by building splendid roads over which the troops of the Loyalists marched, subduing the clans of the Highlanders, the latter who were totally lacking in army discipline to the despair of the forces of James, the Pretender.

The South Sea Bubble

THE South Sea Bubble, that enterprise which made beggars of rich men, occurred in the reign of George I. It was considered in its time as one of the greatest of swindling schemes in financial history, and shares rose against unprecedented bidding and with the rapidity of a frenzied bull market, crashing with an even greater velocity of speed in their decline, and ruining thousands financially.

The Crash brought down the Prime Minister Stanhope with it, and returned to favour Walpole, a favourite of the king.

George I Spoke No English

BECAUSE the new king could not speak, nor understand English, he was forced to depend largely on the advice of ministers and the cabinet, and this was the beginning of what became world-famous as Constitutional Government. The Whigs (Liberals) were in power, and when George I came over to England, he determined to permit the government to rule, remembering the fate of Charles I.

For thirteen years, the Whigs ruled the country, performing acts in the name of the King, and thereby saving the King from any blame which might arise from any act of government antagonistic to the will of the people. Parliament was blamed for all the ills to which the English fell heir, and ministers were lampooned, while George I argued neither in pig-Latin nor in German, content to leave the Divine Right of Kings, England's memory of her past.

George I was fifty-four years of age when he became King, his son George, was Prince of Wales. Both King and son continued to visit Hanover, to speak German, and to quarrel with each other.

Parliament had decreed that the King must not leave England, but George I had this act repealed, and it was during one of his periodical journeys to Hanover that he was seized with an apoplectic fit, dying in his coach on June 12th. His burial was at Hanover, to which city he was affectionately attached by birth and inclination.

George II as King

GEORGE II, born also at Hanover, spoke English with difficulty. He, however, brought his wife to the Thone of England as Queen. The ladies of the court were not excluded, but since there was a Queen, the life of court was somewhat different.

LONG MAY HE REIGN

DOMINION SOUND EQUIPMENTS
LIMITED

The English people soon learned to recognize the wisdom and ability of Queen Caroline; and since George II had a keen admiration for his Queen's judgment, and a sound affection for her, he permitted her to advise him in the affairs of state, for which service she showed a sound ability.

The Queen soon made Walpole her favourite minister, not by virtue of the fact that he was Prime Minister of England but that she recognized in Walpole those statesmanship qualities of which England was in need, and which incidentally secured the throne.

Walpole for Tranquility

WALPOLE'S objective was "Tranquility". England's civil wars at home, her campaigns abroad had weakened her in man-power and robbed her of prosperity.

George II was a man of peace, no wars could whet his appetite to fight, and yet at the Battle of Dettingen (Bavaria on the Rhine) in 1743 George II took command of the English and Austrian troops against the French. It is said that early in the battle his horse ran away with him, whereupon he dismounted, and with sword in hand, led the infantry. This was the last time that an English King personally went into battle, until during the War of 1914-18 King George V visited the battlefields of France.

George II Becomes Popular

WHEN George II returned to England, Handel composed the Te Deum which he dedicated to the King.

Meanwhile, Walpole strove continuously to build for England's peace and security, and gave the King splendid co-operation through an ever-increasing popularity. This popularity was a great asset to him, for, thirty years after the pretender's uprising which followed the crowning of his father, George I, the Jacobites again rose in revolt.

Bonnie Prince Charlie

CHARLES EDWARD STUART (Bonnie Prince Charlie) was more popular than his father, James the Pretender, and there were a number of loyalists who still believed and were ready to die for that belief, that the son of James should be on the throne.

Bonnie Prince Charlie landed in Scotland, and marched to Edinburgh. He defeated Sir John Cope at Preston-pans, marching South. He met with little resistance through the South, continuing his march until he reached the Midlands.

London was in a state of panic — King George II was at Hanover, when he learned of the march of Prince Charles, he proceeded at once to England.

His coming was a signal of renewed courage, an inspiration for faith in the Constitutional government which prevailed, and when George II told his followers, "I will die King of England", they rallied around this king who believing in himself, inspired a kindred belief in his army and subjects.

The Retreat of Prince Charles

PRINCE CHARLES marched as far as Derby and from that point began the history-making retreat. The Duke of Cumberland commanded the forces at Culloden, and what happened there ended the march of the Bonnie Prince and gave the Duke of Cumberland a title by which he was always remembered, "Butcher of Culloden".

Wars Again

ALTHOUGH tranquility marked the beginning of the reign of George II, it was not long before England was at war with France — the Seven Years War. Other battles and victories on land and on sea occurred, during which period of conflict and glory, Clive of India, was victorious at Passey, Quebec was taken by Wolfe, and Canada became an English colony.

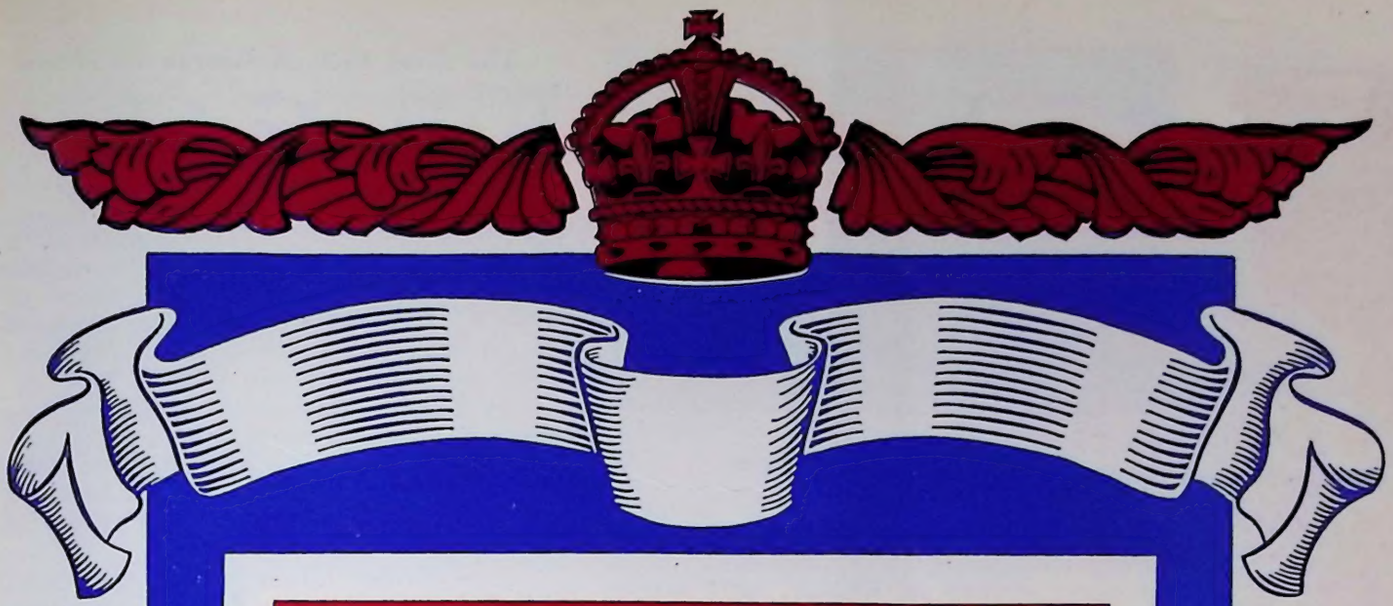
Those Plains of Abraham, the storming of Queenston Heights, all are inscribed in illuminated letters of victory in the history of Canada!

Pitt, the Elder, was minister, the King hated him, for Pitt was a commoner and the old German spirit of caste was a strong inhibition in the consciousness of this King. Besides, George II was getting old, and with age came greed, a desire to economize, an avariciousness seldom equalled by any British King.

His quarrels with his son, the Prince of Wales, were even more violent than those quarrels which he had had with his father, the former King.

On October 25th, 1760, he burst a blood-vessel and died at Kensington. He had reigned as King for 33 years, dying at the age of 77. He was buried in the chapel of Henry VII, in the Royal vault, and was the last King of England to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

George II willed that his ashes should be mingled with those of his Queen who had predeceased him, and when they lowered his coffin in the sarcophagus which contained the coffin of Queen Caroline, the sides of the coffin which touched each other were removed.



A LONG AND PROSPEROUS REIGN FOR THEIR MAJESTIES

President,
Loew's Incorporated.

George III English Born

GEORGE II was succeeded by his grandson, owing to the death of his eldest son, Frederick, the latter who died as the result of an injury received at Windsor, while playing Cricket.

With George III came a return to the old English order of things, the Coronation Ceremonies, which had been omitted for George I and George II owing to the German speech of these former kings, were again introduced.

The English people were more interested in the Coronation of George III than his grandfather, and great grandfather, feeling that at least they had an Englishman on the throne as King.

A Regal Coronation

GEORGE III was young and good-looking, he was popular and an effort was made to revive the grandeur of the former Coronations. It is said that Horace Walpole called the Coronation a "puppet show", but acknowledged it to be an "even more gorgeous sight than I imagined".

It was with this Coronation that the people of England began to play their spectacular part, taking up positions for an all-night vigil, that they might have a position from which to watch and cheer the Coronation procession.

The King was most patient at the lengthy ceremony which had many incidents far from intent or design.

At last, worn out with the several hitches, he remonstrated mildly to the Earl Marshall, Lord Effingham, who discomfited at the King's remonstrance and the anxieties of the occasion, attempted to excuse himself, by promising His Majesty, that the next Coronation he would see to it that things were arranged better. It is to be hoped that George III had a sense of humour, else Lord Effingham might have stood in danger of being taken to the Tower for uttering treason.

An amusing incident of this event relates itself in a story which involves the Lord High Steward, Lord Talbot. The Lord High Steward is said to have trained his horse to make an exit backwards out of Westminster, where the banquet was held, but the horse, probably trained with no audience present, took afright and insisted on making his entrance tail first.

Years later, when the American colony signed its Declaration of Independence, it was recalled, that at the Coronation of George III, the largest of his diamonds fell from the crown.

The Cross Falls at George V's Funeral

THIS recalls an incident, perhaps an omen of a similar nature, which occurred when the casket of King George V, on its gun-wagon, came from Paddington Station, being brought in from Sandringham. Just as the gun-wagon passed St. Pancras Church, the Cross of diamonds fell from the King's crown to the street. The crown was placed on top of the flag-draped casket. The cross of diamonds was picked up by an officer of the late king's household, who kept it in his possession until after the funeral.

As Edward VIII passed the Church, the sun which had been obscured, came out, and a ray of light struck the window of the Church, reflecting its brightness and catching the gold band of hair which grew across the top of Edward VIII's head.

How boyish Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor looked as he and his royal brothers walked in that funeral procession.

Defender of the Faith

EDWARD VIII, who was Defender of the Faith, and who renounced his throne and his office as head of the Church, in his Act of Abdication in 1936.

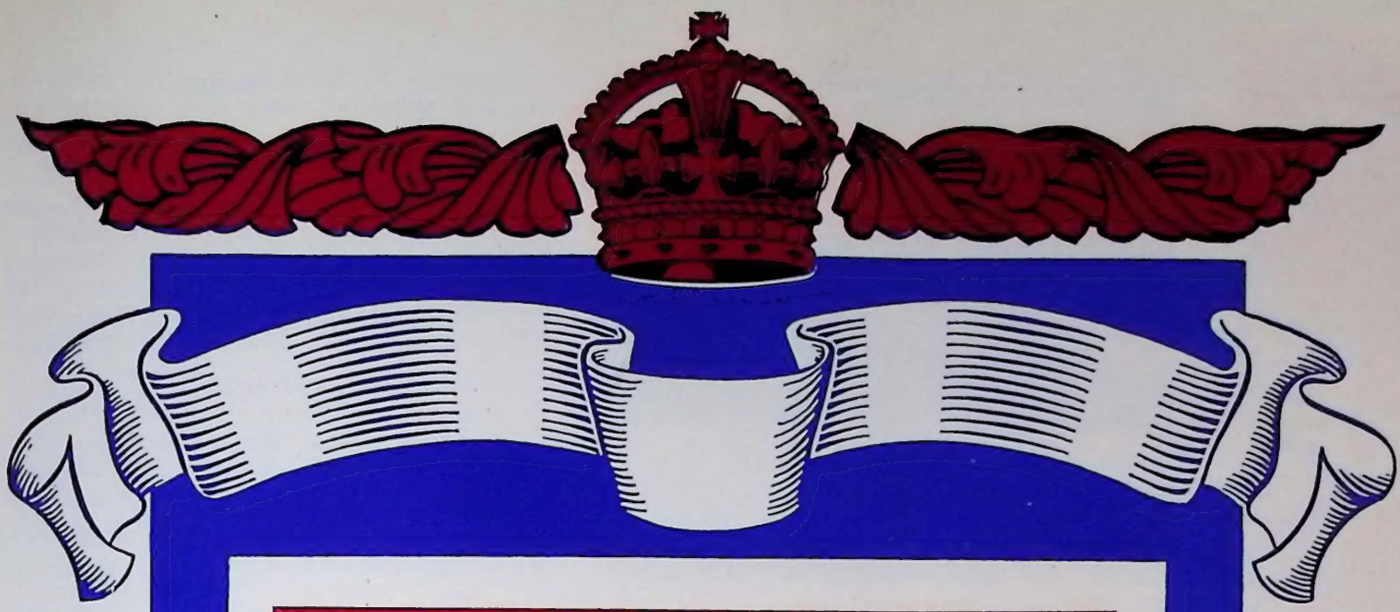
How vividly the falling of the cross from St. Edward's crown reappears before me, and I can't help but relate this incident as an omen of what later took place with the abdication which made a younger prince of the King's Household, then Duke of York, King George VI, who took up the Cross of Crown and Faith!

Bonnie Prince Charlie at Coronation

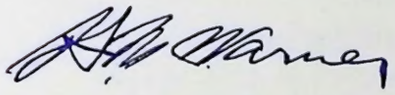
IN the Strand Magazine's Coronation number there is a quotation which relates itself to Dean Stanley, who is said to have had it on the authority of David Hume, that the young pretender, Prince Charles Edward, "Bonnie Prince Charles" attended the Coronation ceremonies of George III.

He is said to have been recognized and challenged and to have said "It was curiosity that led me, but I assure you that the person who is the cause of all this pomp and magnificence, is the man I envy least". If this story is true, it is remarkable that "Bonnie Prince Charlie" was not immediately given a ride to the Tower, for they had a way of getting rid of legitimate and pretender's claims to the throne in those good old days, and the memory of Mary Queen of Scots, and the little Jane Grey, both of whom lost their heads, because both were very close to

North Terrace, Windsor Castle



WE COMMEMORATE
A ROYAL EVENT
THE CORONATION
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES



President,
Warner Brothers Pictures Corp.

South Front, Windsor Castle.

There was Tobias George Smollett and Christopher Smart, the latter whose "Song to David", had about it the exaltation of a psalm.

"Tell them, I am,
Jehovah said to Moses,
While earth hear in dread,
And, smitten to the heart,
At once above, beneath, around,
All nature without voice or sound,
Replied, O Lord Thou Art."

"Hear the Voice of the Bard"

There was Jane Elliot, and Oliver Goldsmith. 1728-1774, William Cooper, George Crabbe, and William Blake, 1757-1827; we recall, "Hear the Voice", in which Blake cries,

"Hear the voice of the Bard,
Who present, past and future sees,
Whose ears have heard
The Holy Word
That walk'd among the ancient trees."

"Days O' Auld Lang Syne"

AND Robert Burns, born just a year before George III came to the throne, 1759, and who wrote his immortal poetical rhapsodies, until he passed away in 1796.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And ne'er be brought to min'?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And the days o' auld lang syne?"

William Wordsworth too, was of this literary day, Wordsworth, Herald of Nature, and Defender of Justice, of Right, whose haunting verse I now repeat,

"I travell'd among unknown men,
In lands beyond the sea;
Nor, England, did I know till then
What love I bore to thee."

Sir Walter Scott

BUT tread softly as we approach closer to the fane of the Hall of Fame, here we read "Sir Walter Scott".

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge's, "Rime of the Ancient Mariner", since then translated into all languages, a classic for all ages, it too, was written in George III's reign!

Southey, Walter Savage Landor, Charles Lamb, Thomas Campbell - remember, "Ye Mariners of England"? Thomas Moore, 1779-1852, Leigh Hunt, Caroline Southey, George Gordon Byron (Lord Byron), Charles Wolfe's "The Burial of Sir John Moore After Corunna".

"Not a drum was heard,
Not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried."

Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Thomas Hood, the list is too long for my page and pen.

A Brilliant Age

IT was a brilliant age of brilliant minds, a glittering company, and ranks with the Elizabethan and Queen Anne periods in things of taste and culture.

George III reigned longer than any other English King; fifty-nine years was his royal span as King. Victoria's reign was 63 years.

George III was a bachelor when he came to the throne but a fortnight before the Coronation, he married Charlotte, Sophia, daughter of the Duke Mecklenburg Strelitz.

He claimed that he was born and bred an Briton, and indeed he was typical of that British solidity which has made England the Rock off Gibraltar which she is, and provoked the term "bull-dog English".

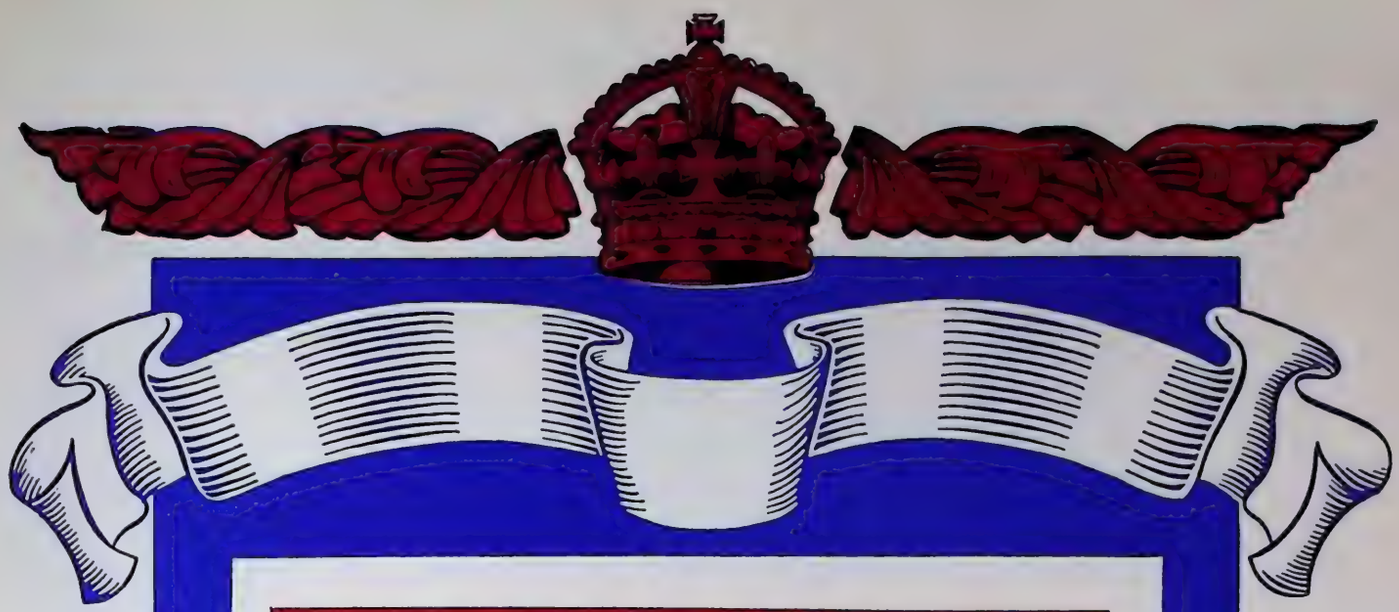
His mother is said to have said to him, "George, be a King" and he not only tried to carry out her command, but succeeded.

The Divine Right of Kings

GEORGE III took a leading part in the administration of the House of Commons, and in its legislation. He evidently disliked the Whigs, and planned to get rid of their power. He endeavoured to recover that divine right of Kings, which the English Kings had lost.

He contracted debts which Parliament was obliged to pay, but he failed, in subduing the Whigs, to build up a strong counter Tory party.

Buckingham Palace



LET US TOAST

THEIR MAJESTIES

AND

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF WINDSOR

JACK L. WARNER
Vice-President,
Warner Brothers Pictures Corp.

Sandringham House

The loss of the American Colonies, the dissatisfaction of the Tories, the latter who saw no future for themselves in the weakening powers of the Whigs, finally forced Lord North, the King's minister to resign.

Pitt the Younger Arrives

PARLIAMENT enacted legislation to curb the increasing power of the King. The Whigs were returned to power, but George III continued the fight, dismissing them and naming young Pitt, who was then but twenty-four, as Prime Minister.

For sixteen years Pitt was Prime Minister and the head of the affairs of state.

The reign of George III saw the rise and fall of Napoleon, Dictator of Europe, battles on land and sea, the French Revolution.

Worn out by his daily application to the affairs of state, and his family, troubled by the conduct of his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, he suffered a mental collapse, retiring to Windsor Castle.

For the last ten years of the life of George III, the Prince of Wales ruled as Prince Regent.

For eight years Queen Caroline nursed the King, and at her death the King's second son, the Duke of York took over this loving service.

George III died at the age of 81 years on January 29th, 1820.

"The First Gentleman of Europe"

GEORGE IV came to the throne as the "First Gentleman of Europe". His private life and his life as King reflected no glory upon himself, upon the throne, nor on the nation.

His relationship with Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose burial place has recently been discovered, and with whom he went through a form of marriage, is one of the episodes in his life which is best forgotten.

To his credit be it said, however, that later on, George IV went through a legal marriage ceremony with Mrs. Fitzherbert, but that did not prevent him from deserting her to marry Caroline of Brunswick. However, there is a bright side to this picture of women, gambling, and extravagance. George IV had about him all the graces of the Stuarts, the elegance of Charles II.

He was born at St. James' Palace, August 12, 1762, the first-born son of George III and Queen Charlotte. Five days later he was created Prince of Wales.

On April 8, 1795, he married Caroline of Brunswick. He came to the throne January 29, 1820 and died on June 26, 1830.

He had one child by his Queen, the Princess Charlotte who died at Esher in giving birth to a still-born babe.

Coronation of George IV

BETWEEN the Coronation of George III and his son, George IV there had passed sixty years.

George IV saw to it that the misadventures and accidents which marred the smoothness and grandeur of his father's Coronation, should not mar his; he superintended the details of his Coronation himself, spending over £200,000 on this ceremony.

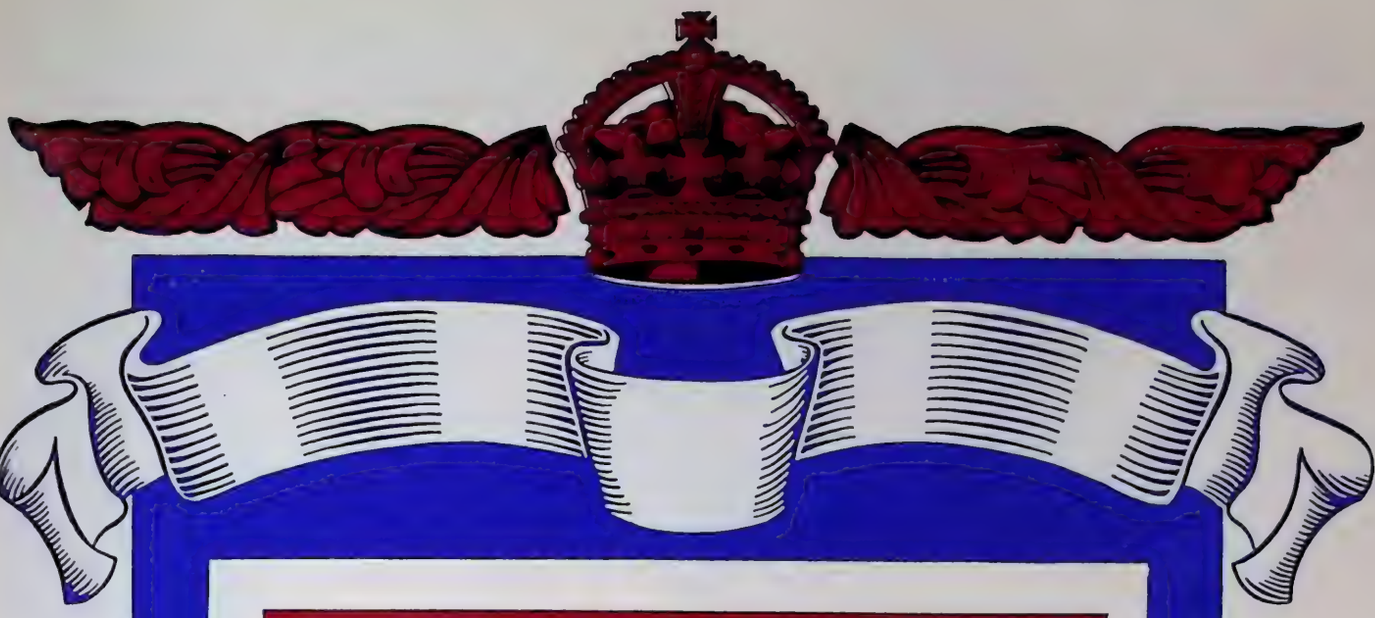
The King endeavoured to exclude his Queen from the Coronation ceremonies, and fears of what the Queen would do were not unfounded, and subsequently created a court and national scandal, which was the shame of the King and did not endear him to his subjects.

Exclusion of Queen

DETERMINED to exclude the Queen, she determined she would be present at the Coronation, and sought to enter by a side door but was turned away by the porters, who were on guard, and who acted on the advice of the King.

Turning to the main entrance the Queen again sought to enter, but was met by Sir Robert Inglis who informed the Queen, "It is my duty to announce to your Majesty, that there is no place in the Abbey prepared for your Majesty". She then retired.

Princess Charlotte Memorial, Windsor.



TO

THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI
AND
QUEEN ELIZABETH

BEST WISHES FOR A LONG

AND PROSPEROUS REIGN

MAJOR ALBERT WARNER
Vice-President,
Warner Brothers Pictures Corp.

H.M. King George V. and Queen Mary in fancy dress costume.

Coronation Service

THE Coronation service took place during a day in July, it was stiflingly hot in the Abbey and the Archbishop of Canterbury was called upon several times by the King to pass him the smelling-salts.

At this Coronation ceremony there was omitted there presentations made by two peers, who presented the claim of the King of England to territorial sovereignty in France.

. Conspicuous at the Coronation was the Duke of Wellington in his robes as Lord High Constable.

A Popular Prince of Wales

GEORGE IV was more popular as Prince Regent than as King, for during his regency he performed his duties to the throne and state admirably.

This has been true of several of our Princes of Wales, from whom, however, not so much is expected as Prince, as of King!

The English people are most kindly disposed toward members of the Royal Family, lenient and tolerant in their judgment of them, but most jealous of the dignity which attaches itself to the majesty of the throne and state. Here they exercise a degree of judgment in regard to kingly conduct which demands of a king that he shall be all that which is expected of a family man, a father at home, and a father to his subjects, a home-loving, God-fearing, and church-going honorable gentleman.

At the death of King George IV, an epitaph was chosen "serene and most excellent".

I have no quarel with epitaphs, but how the word "serene" could be applied to a king, who was so full of hate as to exclude his Queen from his Coronation ceremonies, and whose pursuit and desertion of Mrs. Fitzherbert resembles more the actions of an irresponsible boy, than a serene king, is difficult to reconcile!

Regent's Park has been named for him, the pavilion at Brighton is in memory of his royal favour, and there is a memorial to him also in Trafalgar Square.

William IV Reigns

WILLIAM IV came to the throne in 1830, his reign was void of that which was good, or that which was bad. He did, however, support Admiral Nelson, who without his aid might not have become one of England's National heroes, nor would England have become Ruler of the Waves.

His Coronation has been called the "half-coronation" — he endeavoured to omit it entirely, failing which, he eliminated the banquet, never again to be introduced and omitted the procession.

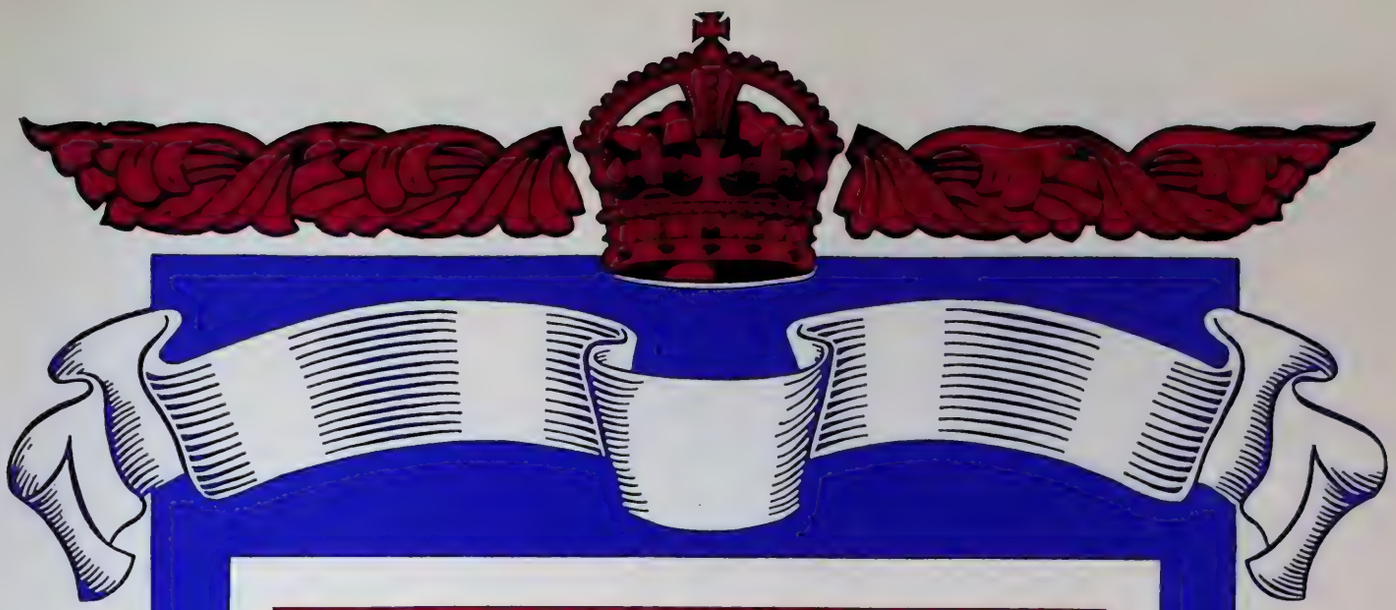
Victoria The Great

VICTORIA came to the throne in 1837. She brought with her a new interest in monarchy. George III had been acclaimed King, by the people, but for George IV and for William, the people had little affection. In fact, the English people were pretty well fed-up with their kings, but not with Monarchy, and this young Queen brought a new interest and love of the people to the throne with her.

Her Coronation was one of splendour, not seeking to rival the grandeur of George IV, but avoiding the lack of brilliancy associated with the Coronation of William IV.

One incident occurred which endeared the Queen to her subjects, during the homage of the nobles, at the Abbey, Lord Rolle, well-advanced in the fullness of his years, slipped and fell as he approached the throne — as he attempted to rise, the young Queen came forward to meet him, holding out her hand to give him assistance.

Four generations of British Royalty. Left to right: George V, Victoria, Edward VII, Edward VIII (Duke of Windsor).



FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION

SENDS

GREETINGS OF LOYALTY

TO

THEIR MAJESTIES

H. J. Nathanson

President,
Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

H.M. King George V, with the present King, George VI, Princess Mary, the Duke of Windsor, and the Duke of Gloucester, 1902.

In later years Queen Victoria's popularity waned, especially during the years of her widowhood, when she persisted in prolonging the years of her mourning for her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, thus depriving the people of their joy in the presence of their Queen.

During Victoria's reign British history was made, and written indelibly upon the pages of time.

Queen Victoria died in the ripeness of her full years, full of the power and glory of her reign, and remembered as Victoria, the Great.

In 1887 the Golden Jubilee of Victoria's reign was more of an Empire event than the Coronation of England's former Kings and Queens, and in 1897, on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, the Queen was beloved by all her subjects, prince and pauper, white, yellow, and black, all over her "far-flung Empire".

I remember hearing of her death, when I was a very little girl — no one appeared to be willing to accept the fact that the Queen was dead, for Victoria was a tradition, the backbone of the British Empire, the very essence of its being. She had been so long a Queen, that the mantle of immortality had draped itself around her plump little figure. People were of an opinion she could not die.

Such a little queen, such a great queen!

The Prince of Wales, Edward VII, had grown past middle age during the long years of her reign, and when Edward VII came to the throne in 1901, he was well-versed in the duties of state. He reigned only until 1910.

Coronation of Edward VII

THE Coronation of King Edward VII was postponed owing to an illness which necessitated an appendix operation. It caused grave concern throughout the Empire. Rumours reported that a noted soothsayer had prophesied that Edward VII never would be crowned king, just as it was said that King Edward VIII would never be crowned King of England. In the latter case, unfortunately, with or without benefit of prophecy, the rumour became true, for at the close of 1936, and just a few months prior to his Coronation, Edward VIII's abdication nearly precipitated a national catastrophe.

To return to that most popular of princes and monarchs, Edward VII, the King recovered from his appendix operation, and in October of 1901, he was crowned with all the pomp and circumstance with which his name was familiar.

By this time the press had its special photographers, and the Coronation ceremonials were presented to the people all over the Empire in illustrated form.

King George V's Coronation

AND now we approach closer to our own history of which some of us are privileged to write from memory.

King George V came to the throne in 1910, just eighty years after the death of George IV. What a difference there was in the character of these two kings, both named George.

The former of these two kings was termed, "the first gentleman of Europe", for his fine drawing-room manners, and polished graces, and our King, George V was beloved by all his subjects, was respected by a world of nations, because he was a gentleman as to the manor born, a gentleman bred in seamen's way, simple, yet dignified, patriarchal in his love for his immediate family, and proud to be the loving father of an Empire of subjects.

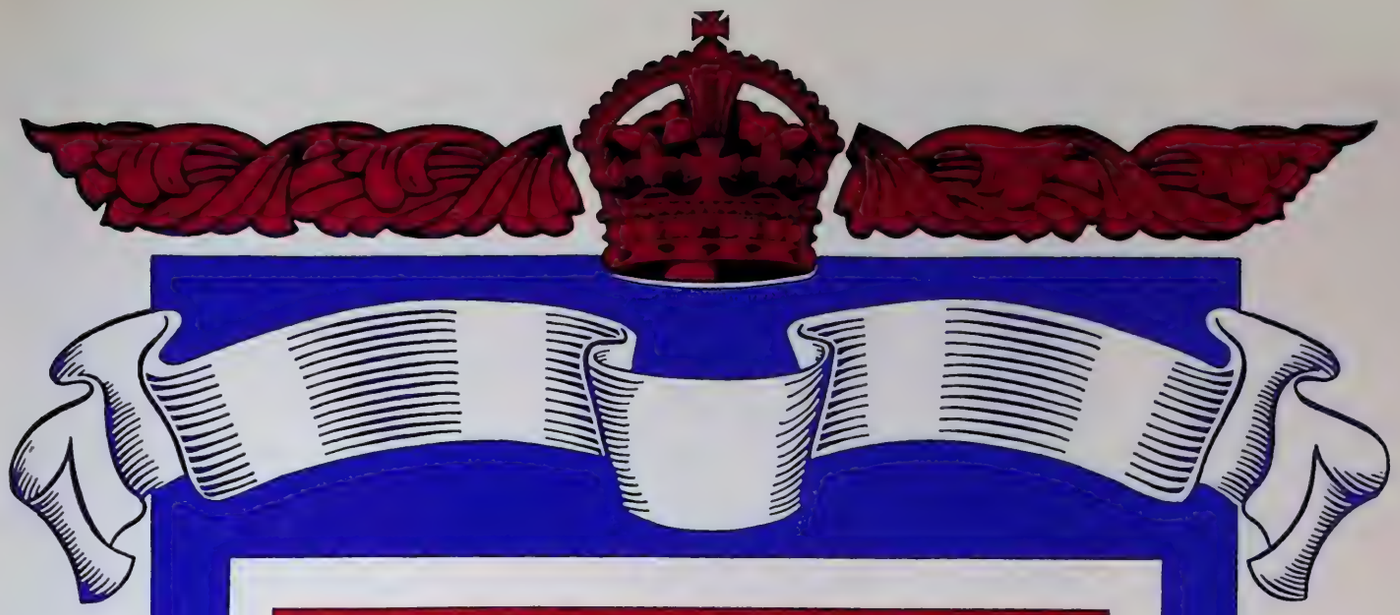
King George V was just the type of a king which the English nation desired him to be. Disraeli is quoted as having said, that England was a nation of shop-keepers. England is a nation of families, and the formation of her family of dominions is a natural development of this dominant trait in the character of the British.

Constitutional Government

ASIDE from these personal attributes of his character, King George V represented that perfect form of monarchy which stood for Constitutional Government.

Unlike his father, King Edward VII, he did not play a direct part in the diplomacy courts of the world, he did not directly make history, but history was made in his reign, for he respected the power of Parliament, and was guided by the wisdom of the statesmen whom he in turn influenced and advised.

H.M. King George V, and Queen Mary (Princess Mary of Teck) with their wedding party, 1893.



PARAMOUNT PICTURES

JOINS WITH THE NATIONS
OF THE WORLD IN EXTENDING
ITS GOOD WISHES TO

THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI
AND
QUEEN ELIZABETH

Adolph Zukor

Paramount Pictures Corporation.

T.M. King George V, and Queen Mary, in their Coronation Robes, 1911.

Often we have heard it said, the king has no power, the people govern, he, the king, but affixes his signature to the documents of state.

But, on examination it was found that King George V was no "rubber stamp"; he exercised his long training for kingship, his disposition for the peace and happiness of his subjects, his desire that, despite differences of race and creed, his subjects should live happily, each with the other.

Irish Settlement

TO King George V is attributed the final settlement of the Irish troublesome question.

In June of 1921, his speech, made at the opening of the Northern Ireland Parliament, at Belfast, was a forerunner of the peace negotiations which followed.

Another decision which directly influenced the State, was the King's choice of Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister following the retirement of Bonar Law through ill-health.

Stanley Baldwin Prime Minister

AT that time it was thought that the Marquis Curzon, member of the House of Lords, famous throughout the land for years of service to his nation, and one of the leading Conservatives, would be called upon by the King to assume the leadership of his party, but King George V saw the rising power of the Socialist Party, and thought it best to have a commoner, a man practically unknown, to assume the position of Prime Minister.

The Baldwin Choice Wise

RECENT events but demonstrate the King's wisdom in the Baldwin choice, for Baldwin at the head of the State, as premier, has piloted his party, the government, England and the Empire out of many grave situations.

During the government crisis of 1931, at which time the Socialists resigned, it was King George V who advised the formation of a national government rather than the appointment of a Conservative administration.

Ramsay Macdonald Prime Minister

THE premiership of Ramsay MacDonald was of short duration, and when he retired, the King might have called upon Baldwin to form his government, but wisely asked Mr. MacDonald to remain as Prime Minister at the head of a union government.

This action of the King gave England the most representative of Parliaments, and was an impetus toward the formation of national governments, which made itself felt whenever such an emergency arose.

George V was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, he was the second son of King Edward VII, whose lovely Queen Alexandra was one of the most popular Queens.

At fourteen George V became a naval cadet, and was trained as a seaman, for it was not thought at that time that he would succeed to the throne.

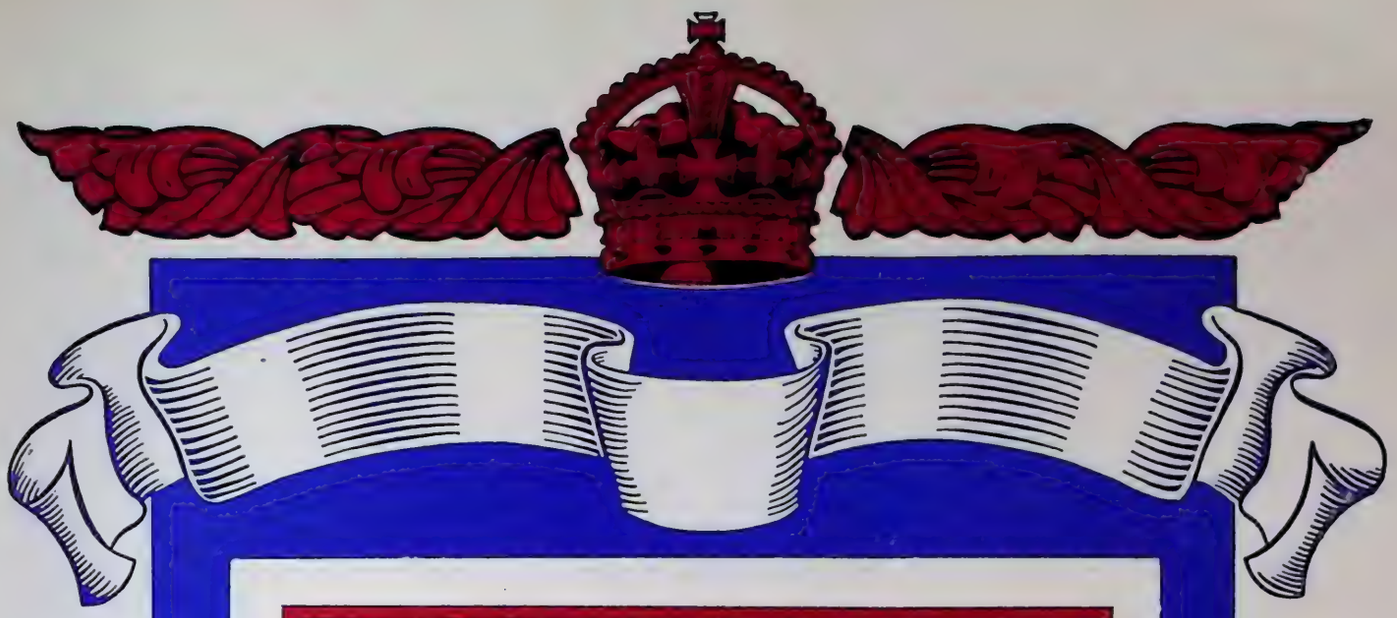
His Grandmother Queen Victoria was still Queen, his father Edward was in direct line of succession, following which there was his elder brother, Clarence.

The sudden death of his brother, Clarence, changed the entire course of the life of King George V, ended his career at sea.

In 1893 he married Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Princess Victoria had been betrothed to his brother Clarence, but following a year of mourning for the dead and affianced prince, Prince George was betrothed to the Princess and subsequently they were married.

H.M. King George V, with King George VI, and the Duke of Windsor.



TWENTIETH CENTURY-
FOX FILM CORPORATION
SENDS
A CAVALCADE OF
GOOD WISHES
TO
THEIR GRACIOUS
MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI
AND
QUEEN ELIZABETH

President,
20th Century-Fox Film Corporation.

Following his marriage he was Duke of York, and held that title until the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, when he became Prince of Wales, his father, Edward VII succeeding to the throne.

On June 25, 1911, George V was crowned King, and his message to his Accession Council was, "I will follow in my father's footsteps, and at the same time uphold the constitutional government of these realms".

The Coronation of King George V came as a welcome relief from political anxieties.

Press Grows in Service

DURING the nine years reign of King Edward VII, the facilities of the press had been magnified, and British subjects all over the globe saw in picture magazines and in newspapers, the Coronation ceremonies in every detail, bringing the King, the Queen and the Royal Family very much closer to them.

The Parliament Act was passed, and another important victory for the people through representative or constitutional government was obtained.

grant, and daily by his personal devotion to the welfare of his people, endeared himself more and more.

The King's Serious Illness

IN 1928 the King suffered an illness which nearly cost him his life. The Queen was his constant companion and nurse.

Not very strong, and suffering from a bronchial disturbance, the King was warned to go away from England during the winter months, but save for an occasional cruise, he refused to leave his home, the England which he so loved. He refused to remain away from public ceremonies, such as the laying of the wreathe at the cenotaph on Armistice or Remembrance Day, his public apearance at other public functions, exposing himself to all manner of bad weather.

The attack which nearly robbed him of life, and the Empire of its King, revealed to the people and the world the affection in which he was held. Thousands of people made a daily pilgrimage to Buckingham Palace to hear the news, to read the bulletin, concerning the health of their King.

Reading from left to right: H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, H.R.H. Princess Mary, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, H.M. King George V, H.M. King George VI., H.M. Queen Mary, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.

That same year King George V and Queen Mary sailed for India, to hold a Coronation Durbar, December 12, the splendour of which was like a story culled from the Garden of an Arabian Night's tale.

The War of 1914-18

DURING the anxious heart-breaking years of the War, the King and the Prince of Wales visited the battlefields of France, the King was present at all the ceremonies which took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, the City of London, Guildhall. The King and Queen Mary gave their royal patronage to nursing homes and hospitals, to all manner of service identified with the work of carrying on the war, to a successful close.

Queen Mary busied herself, as did her family, with War work and philanthropies, and if men and women of the Empire made sacrifices, their King and Queen did not spare themselves, they gave of themselves freely, and willingly.

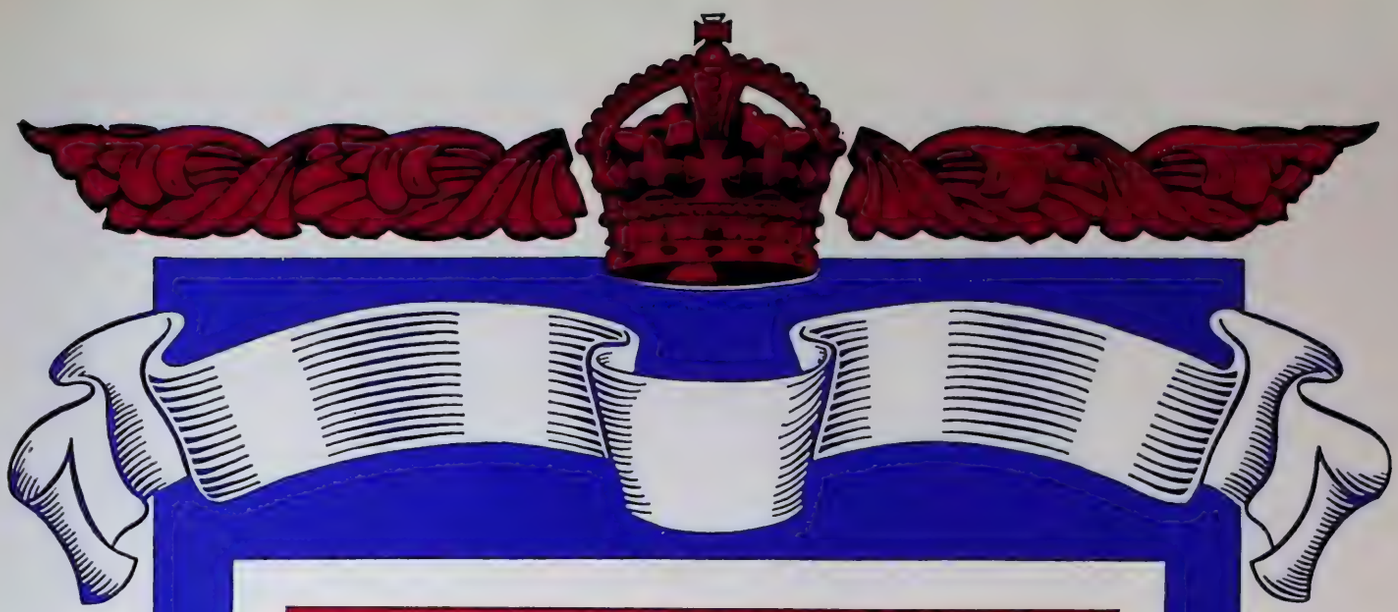
The King personally cut his own allowance

The Silver Jubilee

THE happiness at his recovery was made manifest at the time of the Silver Jubilee of his reign, and for weeks the people revealed to King and Queen the deepness of their affection. Here there was no room for party divisions, nor social caste, young and old, rich and poor rejoiced together and brought tears to the eyes of the monarchs, who could not help but be impressed by the sincerity and loving loyalty shown to them on this Jubilee Celebration.

The King's Last Broadcast

CHRISTMAS of 1935, I heard at the home of a friend in London, the King's Christmas message. The voice of the Radio carried the message all over the world. Those of us, who listened closely, could hear the husky quality and a certain breathlessness in the King's tone. There was a fear that the King was not too well, that the old trouble might reoccur.



GOOD HEALTH

TO

THEIR MAJESTIES

KING GEORGE VI

AND

QUEEN ELIZABETH

COLUMBIA PICTURES INC.

and on one occasion the four sons of the King. A Cross of flowers was daily placed there by the Queen.

The Funeral Procession

ON January 28th the funeral of the King passed in processional form, through the streets of London, lined with over 2,000,000 of onlookers, a greater crowd than had witnessed the King's Jubilee!

In one week the face of Edward VIII had changed. He appeared weary, he had changed. Just a week earlier, he looked remarkably young, boyish. He had passed through a week laden with kingly obligations, filial duties, political and economical anxieties at home, war threats, perhaps the disturbances of the beginning of the end, were beginning to harass him. King Edward VIII looked, as I stood quite close to him, twenty years older than he had looked a week ago that day.

King George V was buried at Windsor and thousands of his subjects journeyed there on foot, to lay a bunch of violets, or a handful of wild flowers, taken from the roadways of England, or grown in their own gardens, as their last visible tribute to the memory of our King. Thousands of Britishers and visitors sent wreathes to Windsor in memory of a gallant gentleman, a kindly king, who strengthened the Monarchy of England, knit closer to her, "the far-flung nations of her Empire", in a time when monarchies, traditions, in fact a very civilization was in danger of dying.

The Uncrowned King Edward VIII

KING EDWARD VIII succeeded to the throne, but was an uncrowned king. The preparations for his coronation involved the expenditure of millions of dollars, but the loss of this money was forgotten in the tragedy, the disappointment, the heart ache of his abdication!

It is difficult for those who have not been born Britishers to realize how it felt to have Edward VIII, whom we had looked upon as King of England, renounce his throne and walk away from hundreds of millions of his subjects, who had been taught from the cradle to love and admire him.

The Prince Charming Gone

EDWARD VIII was no legend to us, he was real, the Prince Charming whom we had met, somewhere, at one time, many times, all over the British Empire, and to whom we paid our respects and gave our loyalties as Prince of Wales, eldest son of our beloved king, and heir-apparent to the throne.

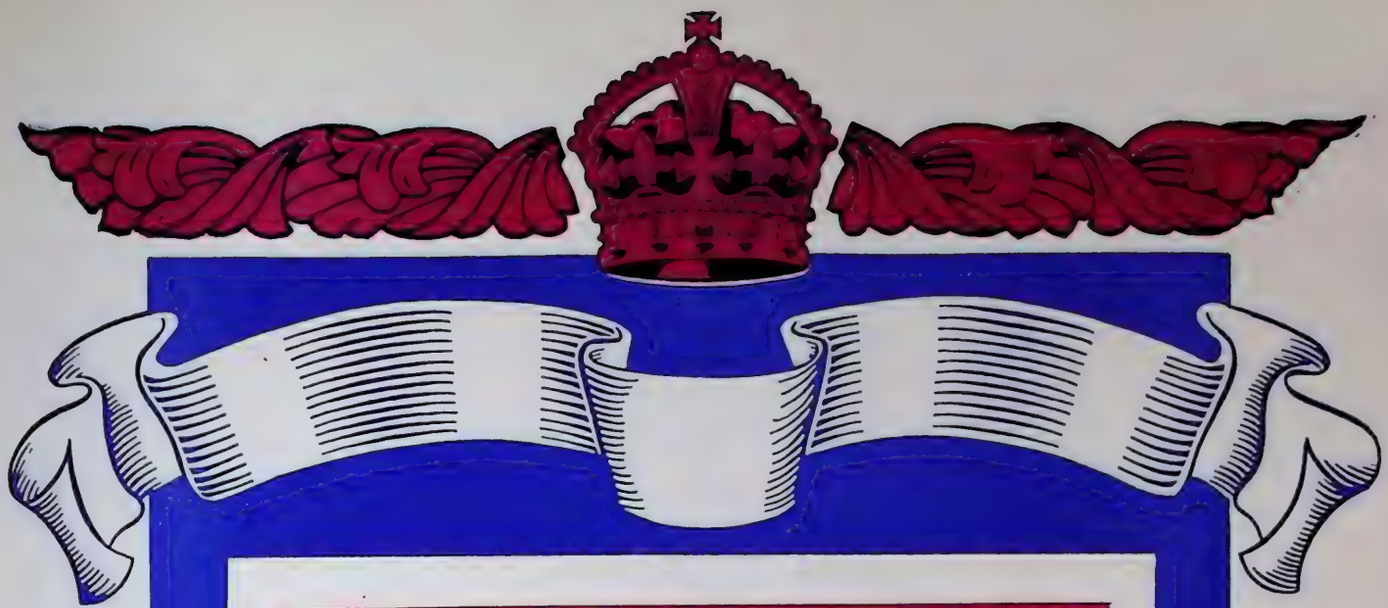
We expected great things of King Edward VIII! He was democratic, he was brave, he had been trained to be a king, he had the good fortune to follow a king, who had left him a legacy of love from his people! Edward VIII reigned as king for 325 days, the shortest English reign in 453 years, since Edward V, who with his brother, was murdered in the Tower, in 1483, by his uncle, after being on the throne for about 70 days.

Four previous kings in English history had their reign terminated by no Act of God, but rather by an Act of Man, in the form of Parliament, or by themselves. Edward II, was deposed by Parliament on January 7th, 1327. Richard II was taken prisoner, and while in the Tower renounced his throne, his abdication being presented to Parliament. Edward IV usurped the throne of Henry VI, terminating the latter king's reign. James II fled from England into voluntary exile, in 1688, and his flight was declared by the House of Commons and Lords to be an abdication, although James II never signed his abdication and always called himself king.

Potentialities of Kingship Great

NO king came to the throne with greater possibilities of being a greater king, of becoming one of England's greatest kings, than Edward VIII.

H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor



WISHING

THEIR MAJESTIES

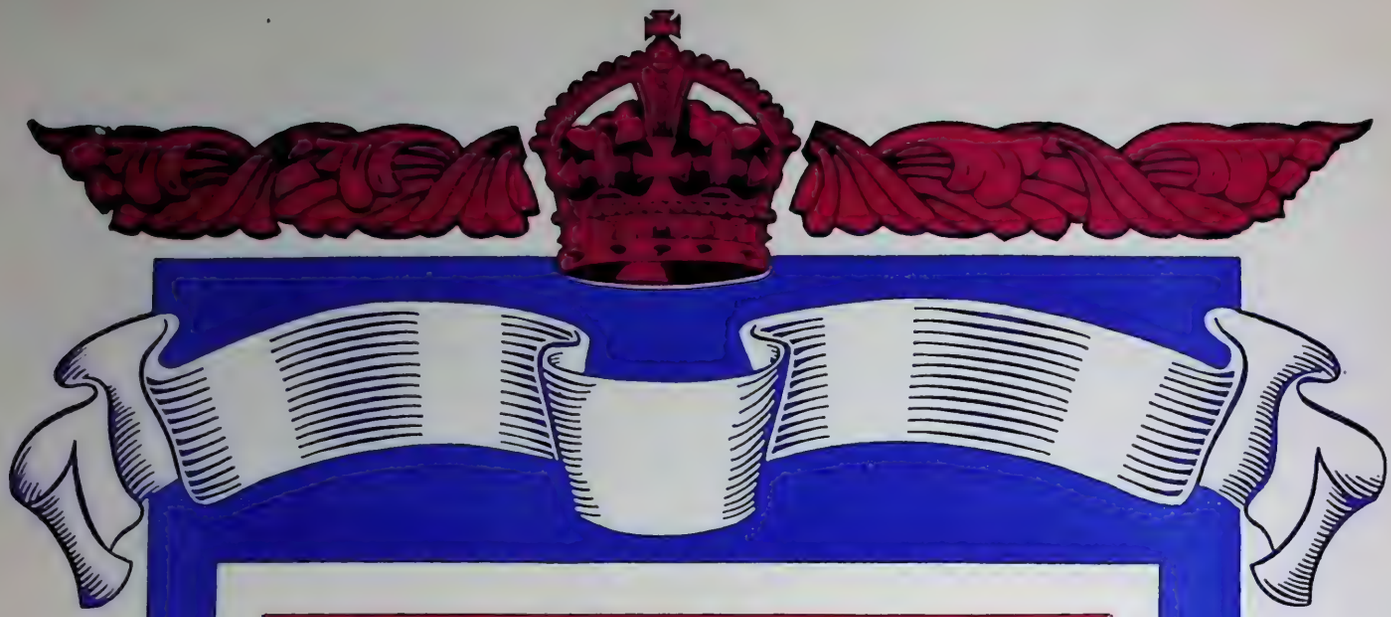
GOOD HEALTH

AND

INTERNATIONAL

FRIENDSHIPS

THE FILM DAILY,
New York.



LONG LIFE

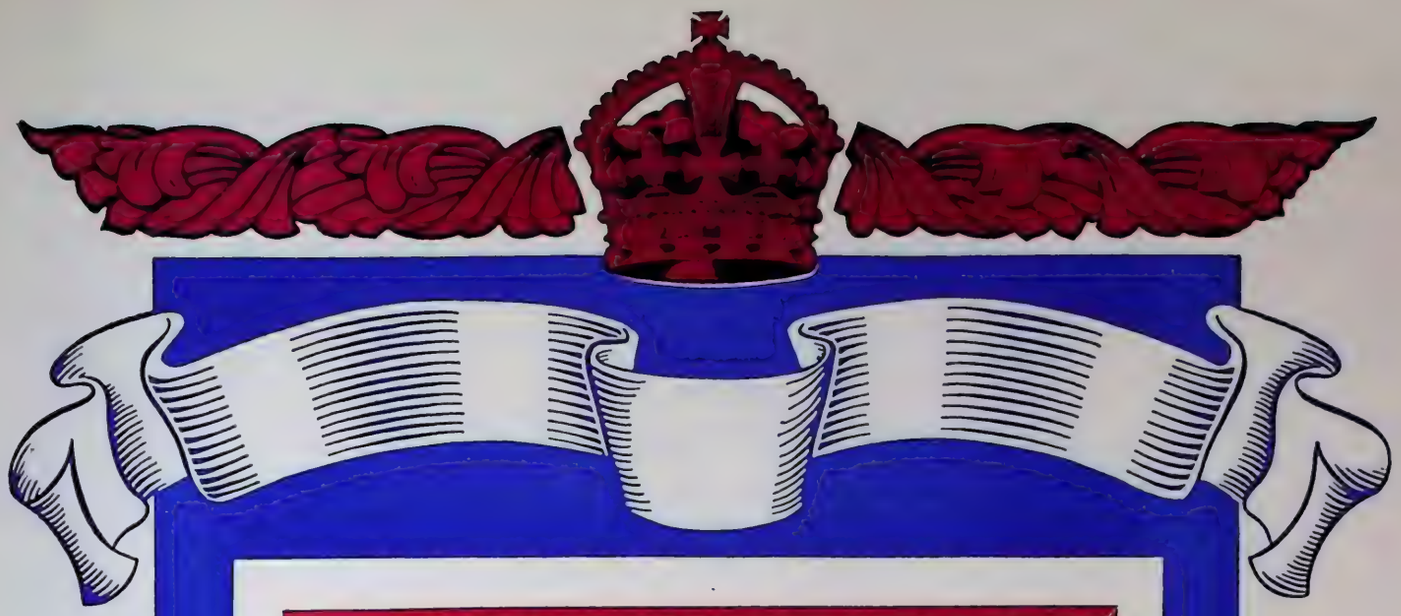
GOOD HEALTH

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL

TO

THEIR MAJESTIES

NED. E. DEPINET,
Vice-President,
RKO Radio Pictures Corp.



JOINING

WITH CANADA

IN

GOOD WISHES

TO

THEIR MAJESTIES

JULES LEVY,
Sales Manager,
RKO Radio Pictures Corp.

On Friday, January 17th, the press had headlines reporting on the King's state of health, and this disquieting information, "The bronchial catarrh from which His Majesty is suffering is not severe, but there have appeared signs of cardiac weakness which must be regarded with disquiet".

All that week there were bulletins and rumours. There was, in the midst of a feeling which foreboded ill, a feeling also of hope, that the King would again conquer Death.

Apprehension Grows Concerning the King

ON Sunday, the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed himself to the people, hopeful for the King's recovery, but not disguising the gravity of his condition.

Crowds gathered daily to read the bulletin posted in front of the gates at Buckingham Palace. The King's physicians sent out daily bulletin statements.

On Sunday, January 19, the Prince of Wales flew from Sandringham to London to consult the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, returning that same day by plane to Sandringham, where the King, his father lay ill.

Counselors of State Appointed

ON Monday, January 20, King George V appointed counselors of state to act on behalf of the King. It was his last official act. The historic document read, "His Majesty the King at a council held at Sandringham this morning appointed Counselors of State. Those so appointed are: Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of York, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. There were present at the council the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hailsham), the Lord President of the Council (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald), Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Wigram, and the Home Secretary (Sir John Simon), Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council."

The Counselors were appointed by the privy council.

After the King had passed away, the Archbishop of Canterbury related what had taken place at the meeting of the privy council which assembled in a room adjoining that of the King's.

The door between the rooms was opened. King George was propped up in bed, the Archbishop of Canterbury states, that to the order constituting a council of state, the King gave "approval", and when he was asked whether he wished to sign the order with his own hand, he replied, "Yes, I have always signed myself".

Valiantly the King strove again and again, to sign his name, the weak hand which held the pen could not write, and His Majesty, always gracious and considerate of others, turned to his council and said, "I am sorry to keep you so long". After a pause he added, "You see, I cannot concentrate".

"For some minutes more the hands renewed attempts, most gallant and pathetic, to sign, at last he was content to make a mark, and then, with his old kindly, kingly smile, he bade his council, farewell".

A Dying King

AT 9.25 that night the bulletin read, "The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close"— only then did we, who were in London, realize that the King was dying!

The following morning, January 21st, 1936, the bulletin was unchanged — We still hoped for the miracle, the recovery of the King.

People went about anxiously, listlessly — at 10.30 p.m. that night, unable to get further news, I motored to Buckingham Palace, joining the thousands assembled there. We waited in the light rain, the cold wind, for news of the King. Cars passed in a steady procession, and their owners alighted, some lightly clad, on their way home from theatre, or some function. At five minutes past midnight, an officer of the household came to remove the bulletin posted upon the gates. He whispered to those who were pressed close to the gates, "The King is dead", and for one hour, groups of people stood there as if transfixed, while others knelt upon the pavement, the Albert Memorial steps, and prayed for the repose of the soul of their King.

Lying in State Westminster

AT the Lying-in-state, hundreds of thousands passed through Westminster Abbey to pay their last respects to King George, the Good! Westminster was opened until the morning hours to enable those in the procession to pass the catafalque before which stood Yeomen and Guards.

King George V Lying in State, Westminster.

At no time in our civilization was the institution of monarchy in graver danger of elimination, nor at any time in our present civilization was there a greater need for that adherence to those traditions which have made the throne of England and the Empire, secure in a world of vanishing monarchies and empires.

England and the Empire

ENGLAND and the Empire had need of Edward VIII. As Prince of Wales there had been little criticism of his democratic ideas, and his free masonry of conduct, but as King, England remembered the words of Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty". The King's duty was first to his throne and the Empire, the people expected it, expected him to have no other loyalties before his loyalty to the Throne.

The British public remembered how Edward VIII, as Prince of Wales had served them in war and in peace! His reputation for being England's greatest ambassador, her best salesman, is present history.

The pilgrimage to Vimy, when veterans gathered there, once more to meet the "Wales" whom they knew so well, only brought him closer to the people of the Empire.

He appeared to have a memory for them all, the boys whom he had met in Australia, in India, in New Zealand, South Africa, in Canada, in the trenches of the battlefields of France.

In the United States, which he had visited several times, he was as popular as he was in Great Britain! America received him as one of her own, and feted this Prince royally and with affection.

A Great Prince of Wales

WHEN one pauses to consider the work he accomplished in the service of his country, when one remembers May 29th of 1919, when at Guildhall he received the Freedom of the City of London, and remembers these words, "The part I played in the war was, I fear, a very insignificant one, but from one point of view I shall never regret my periods of service overseas. In those four years I mixed with men. In those four years I found my manhood. When I think of the future and the heavy responsibilities which may fall to my lot, I feel that the experience gained since 1914 will stand me in good stead".

Empire Trip of Wales

ON his Empire trip of 1920, Edward VIII, travelled 45,000 miles. Following this long trip he travelled to India; from India he went to Singapore, to Hong Kong, to Japan.

On May 9th Wales went to Manila from Japan, and returned home by way of Borneo, Penang, and Cairo, landing at Plymouth, June 20th, 1922.

A Trip to the U.S.

DURING his next trip to the United States, on the invitation of President Coolidge, he visited his ranch in Alberta, spending some time there.

In 1925 he visited South Africa, Bathurst on the Gold Coast.

What a story he could write of his visits to these lands, where he saw strange people, his father's subjects, saw barbaric dances and native customs previously unseen by any white man.

Wales' Travels in Motion Pictures

MOTION PICTURES has a record of some of these tours of the Prince of Wales, which are a most valuable addition to the film library.

He arrived back in England in October of 1925, after visiting Sekondi and Accra, Cape Town, and was in England when his grandmother, Queen Alexandra, passed away. The Queen Mother left him her private fortune, and her priceless jewels, as Wales was a favourite grandchild, and had spent a good deal of his babyhood with her.

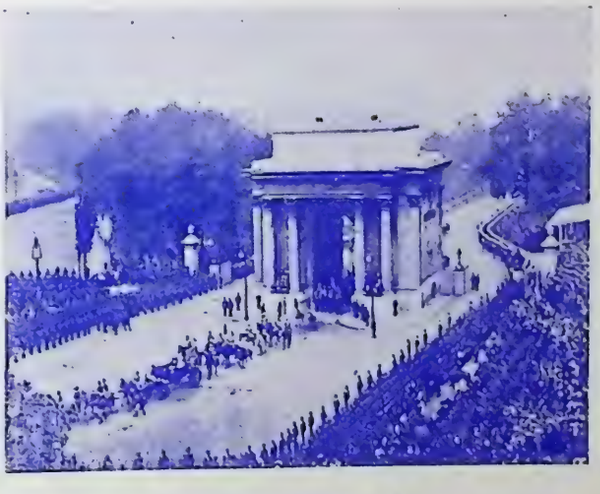
In 1927, the present Duke of Windsor again visited Canada, and the United States. This time he was accompanied by Stanley Baldwin, and his brother, Prince George, now the Duke of Kent. Wales opened the Peace Bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie, and remained in Canada as a guest at the Jubilee of our Confederation.

Another Long Trip

IN September of 1928 he went to East Africa, accompanied by his brother, the present Duke of Gloucester. It was during this trip that the serious illness of the King, his father, necessitated a return journey from Dar-es-Salaam to England, a mileage of 6500 miles, in ten days, establishing a record for land and sea travel in that length of time!

In 1930, the Duke of Windsor went again to Africa. His travels are world-known, he visited Kenya Colony, the Belgian Congo and Egypt. He attended the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires, and wherever he went, he established trade relationships for England.

Nor was Great Britain neglected for personal contacts. Between visits all over the Empire, the Duke of Windsor acquainted himself with the needs of his own people of the British Isles.



The Royal Progress, 1911.

Equipped for Kingship

NO king could have been better equipped for kingly service to so vast an Empire, than Wales, and that is why it is so difficult to reconcile his action of abdication with all that went toward forming his character and life during the early years of his manhood.

On January 21st, 1936, the day following the death of the King, his father, he met the Accession Council and to the Council he declared, "I am determined to follow in my father's footsteps, to work as he did throughout his life for the happiness and welfare for all classes of my subjects".

What followed covered but a short period, a matter of but a few months.

His visit to Vimy was perhaps the most notable of public functions at which he appeared.

The Cruise in August

IN August, the holiday cruise in Lady Yule's yacht, Nahlin was a forerunner of disquieting rumours, of misunderstanding between the King and Stanley Baldwin, and other rumours of a more personal kind concerning the much discussed Mrs. Simpson.

Rumours Grow

THERE were whisperings that King Edward VIII did not wish to be king. There were stories that he once introduced the Duchess of York with these words, "Here is your Queen". But since it is not the habit of Britishers to gossip about the Royal Family, all whisperings were dismissed as nonsense, and the press remained silent. A self-imposed censorship out of respect for what the monarchy represented.

American Press Had Story

AS the period of Edward's Coronation drew nearer, rumours again multiplied. The American press began to publish pictures and stories of a king's romance with an American woman.

Then came pictures of the King and the American woman taken on the August cruise. It was Mrs. Simpson. The pictures were very friendly, they suggested a closer relationship to come.

We recalled the story attributed to King Edward VII. When pointing to the young Prince of Wales, he said, "There is the last King of England"!

People began to say that Edward VIII did not wish to be crowned, and then came the story in our own British press, the story they knew all these months, but had suppressed!

The King Desires to Marry

THE King desired to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson, and by his act make her the Queen of England.

The Church of England, of which Edward VIII was head, objected. The Dominions objected, Parliament was requested to frame legislation which the Prime Minister said was impossible.

Edward VIII would not renounce the woman he loved, he would rather renounce his throne, he would abdicate!

Abdication Called a Lie

ANOTHER ugly, lying rumour, we Britishers said, when we heard the rumoured abdication.

Not until we heard King Edward VIII, in his broadcast, state, "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and discharge my duties as a King as I would wish to do WITHOUT THE HELP AND SUPPORT OF THE WOMAN I LOVE", did we realize that Edward VIII had signed the declaration of abdication!

The Prime Minister Tells Story

ON December 11th, Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, walked into the House of Commons, walked from the Bar of the House to the table, observing the traditional decorum of the House by bowing three times, and addressing himself to the Speaker, he said, "A message from His Majesty, the King, signed by his own hand".

On previous occasions Mr. Baldwin had been questioned by the leader of the Labour Party, as to the rumours concerning the King, and had promised to make a statement.

Meanwhile, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family had meetings with the King. None appeared to be able to influence him.

When Stanley Baldwin handed the Speaker of the House the signed message of the King, bearing the King's seal, and the Speaker read the message typed thereon, the House sat motionless, although the shock of this message could be read upon the faces of the members, some of them finding it difficult to keep back their tears.

"After long and anxious consideration, I have determined to renounce the Throne to which I succeeded on the death of my father, and I am now communicating this my final and irrevocable decision.

Proclamation of Edward VIII as King.

"Realizing as I do the gravity of this step, I can only hope that I shall have the understanding of my people in the decision I have taken and the reasons which have led me to take it.

"I will not enter now into my private feelings, but I would beg that it should be remembered that the burden which constantly rests upon the shoulders of a sovereign is so heavy that it can only be borne in circumstances different from those in which I now find myself.

"I conceive that I am not overlooking the duty that rests on me to place in the forefront the public interest, when I declare that I am conscious that I can no longer discharge this heavy task with efficiency or with satisfaction to myself. I have accordingly this morning executed this instrument of abdication in the terms following;

"'I, Edward VIII, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for myself and for my descendants, and my desire that effect should be given to this instrument of abdication immediately.

"'In token whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of December, 1936, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

"'(Signed) Edward, R.I.'

"My execution of this instrument has been witnessed by my three brothers, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent.

"I deeply appreciate the spirit which has actuated the appeals which have been made to me to take a different decision, and I have, before reading my final determination, most fully pondered over them. But my mind is made up. Moreover, further delay cannot but be most injurious to the people whom I have tried to serve as Prince of Wales and as King, and whose future happiness and prosperity are the constant wish of my heart.

"I take leave of them in the confident hope that the course which I have thought it right to follow is that which is best for the stability of the Throne and Empire, and the happiness of my peoples. I am deeply sensible of the consideration which they have always extended to me, both before and after my accession to the Throne, and which I know they will extend in full measure to my successor.

"I am most anxious that there should be no delay of any kind in giving effect to the instrument which I have exexcuted, and that all necessary steps should be taken immediately to secure that my lawful successor, my brother, His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, should ascend the Throne.

"Edward R.I."

Mr. Baldwin then addressed the House, he talked for over thirty minutes, relating those events which led up to the signed abdication of the King.

No Longer King at Broadcast

ON Friday, May 12th, at 10 p.m., Edward VIII, no longer king, for he had signed his abdication, broadcast his message from Augusta Tower in Windsor Castle.

I was in Canada at the time, and saw tears come into the eyes of some of the men who listened. The press was divided in its opinions on this valedictory, for myself, I shed no tears, I rather wished that the broadcast had remained unspoken. I had seen too many mothers grow old and some grow mad with grief at the loss of their dear sons in the war for king and country! I had seen too many homes wrecked, too many widows, too many orphans, too many shadows of humanity who had come back armless, legless, blind, shell-shocked, ghosts of their young healthy selves, to feel sentimental about the loss to Edward of Mrs. Simpson's love!

Crosses on Flanders' Field

THERE are too many graves with crosses in Flanders' Field, and in those graves men from all over the Empire, who crossed sea and seas for king and country, who gave up loves of a lifetime, love of parents, of wife, of children, to be sentimental about any sacrifice of love which Edward might be called upon to make!

I thought of Queen Mary, our good Queen, who had been such a good wife, such a good mother, of her many sacrifices, of her loneliness, her heart-break, and if there were any tears, they were for her.

Memories of English Tradition

I THOUGHT of all that I had been taught from childhood of English traditions, the British sense of duty, of honour, that spirit which would never let the Empire down.

T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Kent.

I thought of statesmen, of fine men who suffered defeat, calumny from party friends, but did not let the Empire down, renouncing old ideals, old loves of social reform, and I shed a tear for these.

I thought of what a state the world was in economically, morally, and spiritually, I thought of the sufferings and travail of the people of nations from whom even their God, their Saviour, had been taken away; of their children who had been degraded, who had been sent into exile, and I wept for these!

The British Position

I THOUGHT of how necessary it was for England to maintain her position of superiority, of how dependent the people of world nations were upon England's stability, upon her faith in her church, her constitutional government, and her monarchy, and I wept for these!

I thought of the minority races, of the minority nations, who looked toward England as holy Christians and holy Hebrews looked toward Jerusalem, as Mohamedans look toward Mecca, and I grieved for these!

I Thought of Edward VIII

AND then I thought of Edward, David, Prince of Wales, the years of his service, the anxieties of his beloved father, that Edward VIII should be a good and wise king.

I thought of all the love which we, his subjects, had for him, our pride in him, and the dignity of the throne of England, and bitter were the tears I shed in memory of these.

Mourning for Abdication

WHEN King George V died, we dressed ourselves in black, so that the world might see we were in mourning. When Edward VIII abdicated, when he left us, and our Empire for Mrs. Wallis Simpson, we draped our hearts in black, and mourned secretly.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI

THE King was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, on December 14, 1895, before King George V and Queen Mary were crowned, before King Edward VII had been crowned king, for Queen Victoria was on the throne, and reigned for six years after the birth of our present King George VI.

His Majesty, George VI was christened Albert Frederick Arthur George. He was privately educated with his elder brother, under the tutorship of Mr. Hansell and early revealed a love for games and which later developed that excellence in tennis, golf and shooting, and was indirectly responsible for the founding of the seaside camp where two boys from each of the 100 public schools, and two boys from each of the 100 industrial — meet every year to play games in a spirit of comradeship.

Career in the Navy

AT thirteen, he entered Osborne for his naval training, passing on to Dartmouth two years later.

In 1913 he went, with 60 other cadets, to the West Indies and Canada for a training cruise on H.M.S. Cumberland, receiving a great welcome from Canada, as he was the first of the sons of King George V to visit the Dominion.

In August of 1913 he was on H.M.S. Collingwood, gazetted as midshipman, and it was while he was on this ship that war broke out. As a sub-lieutenant, in the Battle of Jutland, Admiral Jellicoe's dispatch commended the conduct of Prince Albert. The Prince at that time was on H.M.S. Collingwood, which was engaged in battle with a German light cruiser.

Officially known during his life as an officer at sea, as H.R.H. Prince Albert, he was generally known in the wardroom as "Johnson".

Joins Royal Air Force

FORCED to give up the idea of a naval career owing to a severe attack of appendicitis, the Duke at the beginning of 1918, joined the Royal Naval Air Service, taking his pilot's certificate.

As Captain in the Royal Air Force, April, 1918, he was posted to the Independent Air Force in France in October, and was granted a permanent commission as Flight Lieutenant in August, 1919, continuing on active duty until July, 1920.

At Cambridge University

AUGUST, 1919, he was attached to the Midland area for an instruction course at Cambridge University, taking up residence at Trinity College with his brother, Prince Henry, who is now Duke

T.M. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

of Gloucester. Wing Commander Louis Greig and Mrs. Greig, the former an old comrade of Prince Albert managed a house for the Princes, in which he and his brother lived. Other than this separate residence, the Prince and his brother were subject to the same disciplinary routine as the other students, and it is reported that George VI was "progged" and fined 6s 8d. for smoking while wearing cap and gown.

The Prince took a course in civics; history and economics being his primary subjects.

During this period the Prince played tennis, golf, polo and hunted, entering for the men's doubles at Wimbleton, in 1926, with Wing Commander Louis Greig as his partner, but was defeated in the first round by two ex-champions.

Created Duke of York

ON leaving University, the prince was created Duke of York, and at this time his interest in industry developed, directing his attention to visits to industrial centres, interviews with employers, and as president of the Industrial Welfare Society, the Duke of York made a study of the life of the factory workers, their recreational interests, and their industry.

During his various visits, one of the managers of an important business was heard to say, that he had never had a visitor who asked more sensible questions, or revealed a greater understanding of the real problems of Industry.

Engagement and Wedding

IN January of 1923, his engagement to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyons was announced, and because of the romance attached to this union, the British public was most enthusiastic, lining the streets for the wedding at Westminster Abbey, where the Coronation took place May 12th, and at which ceremony King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were formally crowned.

In the latter end of 1924 the Duke of York's first series of Imperial tours was introduced, the Duke and Duchess of York landing at Mombasa on a visit to Nairobi.

A month's shooting tour gave the Duke of York a rhinoceros among the trophies garnered, the rhinoceros being brought down while he was charging toward the Duke, and but thirty yards away.

The return trip of the Duke was by way of Khartoum and Egypt. In January of 1927, the Duke and Duchess left on the second of the Imperial tours, on the Renown, sailing from Portsmouth, and leaving their eight month old baby, Princess Elizabeth in the care of Queen Mary.

The tour carried the Duke and Duchess of York to Auckland, where they received a generous welcome from the New Zealanders.

On the voyage, the ceremony of "crossing the line" was observed and the Duke received from King Neptune the order of "Old Sea Dog", the dog collar being suitably inscribed as a symbol of the order.

During his stay in New Zealand, he was created a Maori Chief.

The tour was by way of Jamaica, Panama Canal, Samoa and the Fiji Islands to Auckland. For three history-making days the Duke and Duchess toured Australia, reaching every state in the Commonwealth.

40,000 veterans of the Great War marched past the Duke of York, stationed at a temporary Cenotaph which was erected as a saluting base. The Cenotaph had a "Digger" with tin helmet and full marching kit in guard at each corner.

The dinner, in the Duke's honour, was at Melbourne, his host was the Australian Government, and the dinner was on the eve of the transfer of the seat of the Government from Melbourne to Canberra.

Opens Australian Parliament

THE Duke made a most impressive speech dwelling on the development of the country through three generations, and stressing the need for an improved system of communications and contacts between the Dominions of the Mother Country, between Great Britain and all the Dominions of the Empire.

The gifts of the Duke of York were two despatch boxes, replicas of those in the British House of Commons, these were for the new House of Representatives.

The ceremony at Canberra, the new seat of government was the happy occasion for another address delivered by the Duke of York, on behalf of His Late Majesty, King George V.

The Duke formally opened the new parliament buildings with a golden key, and then proceeded to the Senate for the King's address; a most spectacular military review followed.

Enthusiastic Reception at Home

THE return from Australia was via Mauritius, the Suez Canal and Malta, which completed a tour around the world.

Great crowds gathered in front of Buckingham Palace for the return welcome, and for a change it rained in London, but the rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the British public, nor did it diminish the size of the crowds, which lined the streets.

T.M. King George and Queen Elizabeth with the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, and three of the household pets.

Just a few minutes after the Duke and Duchess entered Buckingham, the Duke appeared on the balcony, with the Duchess of York, who already had Princess "Lilbeth" in her arms, to the crowd's delight.

Visits to Roumania, Germany and Norway

IN September of 1922, the Duke of York went to Bucharest to represent King George V and Queen Mary at the Coronation of King Ferdinand and Queen Maria of Roumania.

In 1923, he visited Belgrade for the christening of Baby Peter, now King Peter II, and also attended the marriage of Prince Paul, now Senior Regent, to the elder sister of the present Duchess of Kent. The Duchess of York accompanied the Duke, who also, in 1928 was best man at the wedding of Crown Prince Olaf of Norway to Princess Martha of Sweden.

Enroute to Norway, the Duke and Duchess of York visited Berlin, the first visit of any member of the House of Windsor to Germany since the war.

The visit was private and unofficial, the Duke leaving his card for President Von Hindenburg, and spending the day sightseeing in Berlin and Potsdam.

Exhibitions at Paris and Brussels

IN July of 1931, the Duke and Duchess of York went to Paris to visit the Colonial Exhibition, and later in that year, attended a reception held in their honour by the Paris Municipal Council.

During British Week, at the Brussels Exhibition, they were the central figures, and were the guests of honour at the great ball given in the British Pavilion, travelling by air both ways from London to Brussels, the occasion being the first flight by air for the Duchess.

High Commissioner of the General Assembly

IN 1929, His Late Majesty, King George V, appointed the Duke of York, High Commissioner of the General Assembly, for in this year the Church of Scotland celebrated its reunion after the discord and severance of church ties which began in 1843. The Reunion of 1929 was a memorable event in Scottish history, as was the appointment of the Duke of York as High Commissioner, for not since 1600 had that office of High Commissioner been graced by Royalty.

During the Jubilee Celebrations of King George V, his father and Queen Mary, his mother, the Duke of York again visited Edinburgh to represent his royal father.

From Prince to King

THE amazing history which marked the event, crowning the Duke of York and Duchess of York, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, was a Coronation, in which not only the Empire, but a world of nations were interested.

Already, there is a sympathetic understanding directed toward this Royal prince, who shunned publicity, performing his services as Prince of a Royal House "far from the maddening crowds' ignoble strife, he sought the even tenure of his ways!"

King George VI is known as a family man, one who loves the quiet ways of country, a lover of the simple life, who enjoys the companionship of his wife, the comforts of his home, the love of his children, a lover of animals and the ideal King for an Empire which holds steadfast the traditions of the Family Life, and the rituals and ceremonials which inspired that title "Defender of the Faith".

"Little Did They Think"

TRAINED as a Royal Prince, little did the Duke of York think that he was destined to be King of Great Britain and the Empire! Little did the Scottish lassie of Glamis Castle, descendant from an illustrious Royal Line of Ancestry, the Lady Bowes-Lyon, dream that her romance with the quiet Duke of York was to make her Queen of England.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH

MAY 12th brought to the throne of England, Great Britain and the Empire as Consort Queen to King George VI, the former Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

Queen Elizabeth was born at St. Paul's, Waldenbury, in Hertfordshire, August 4, 1900.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth, and H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne.

In 1377, Sir John Lyon, of Glamis was Chamberlain of Scotland. He married Princess Jean, the daughter of King Robert II and Queen Elizabeth. A son of Sir John Lyon was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Countess Palatine of Strathearn, King Robert's granddaughter, which connects the present Queen in her ancestry, with two intermarriages with royalty.

Glamis Castle of Shakespeare

A CONSIDERABLE part of the Queen's time was spent at Glamis Castle, about ten miles north of Dundee, which has belonged to the Queen's family for 500 years. During the War, 1914-18, the Castle was converted into a military hospital. The Queen was then but fourteen, and for four years she assisted her mother and sisters in nursing the wounded.

Her brother Fergus was killed at Loos in 1915, and Michael, another brother was taken prisoner in 1917, and later reported as killed.

The Meeting of King and Queen

THE King and Queen met at a children's party at Lady Leicester's, the King was a small lad of eleven, and the Queen was then but five years old. Thirteen years later he met the Queen at Glamis Castle, on the occasion of a house-party, and later visited Glamis Castle with his mother, Queen Mary.

At this time Prince Albert was at Glamis Castle as a guest, and as the Duke of York.

In February, 1922, when the Princess Royal was married to Viscount Lascelles, the present Queen was a bridesmaid.

In January of 1923, while taking a walk in the woods one Sunday morning with the King, then Duke of York, the Duke asked the Lady Bowes-Lyon to be his wife.

It was a love-match, and when the Court circular announced the engagement, "to which the King has gladly given his consent", there was a great rejoicing that the Duchess of York was of Scottish heritage.

After the wedding at Westminster Abbey, His Majesty, the Late King George V, was the first to greet his daughter-in-law as "your Royal Highness".

When Such a Little Queen

QUEEN ELIZABETH was educated at home, under the supervision of her mother, from whom she inherits her literary taste.

As a little girl she learned to ride over the moors, and acquainted herself thoroughly with the natural beauties of her "ain country".

She was interested in the Girl Guide movement, participating personally in its activities, and training a troop at Glamis Castle. Subsequently, she became a District Commissioner.

The Queen is of a vivacious and congenial disposition, an excellent tennis player, a good dancer, a good driver. Her ability to mingle with her comrades and friends as a girl, her persuasive eloquence always made her popular, and a leader in those groups in which she was interested.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth spent their honeymoon at Polesden, Lacy, and after some visits to Frogmore and Glamis, Their Majesties made their home at White Lodge, Richmond Park, prior to taking up residence at 145 Piccadilly.

It was at Piccadilly that Princess Elizabeth was born on April 21st, 1926, and Princess Margaret Rose on August 21st, 1930.

The Imperial Tours

IN our history of King George VI, you will note that Her Majesty accompanied the King, then Duke of York on his several Imperial Tours. While in New Zealand, Her Majesty had a very severe attack of tonsilitis, necessitating a curtailment of the Imperial Tour, as far as she was concerned, and the Duke was obliged to continue his tour alone.

When the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, became the country home of the Duke and Duchess of York a few years later, the young Princesses had an opportunity to lead a happy, home, and out-door life with their royal parents.

In the gardens, the four-room model home, gift of the Prince of Wales to Princess Elizabeth on her sixth birthday, was set up, and here the children learned the art and industry of keeping the "house in order", doing all the practical work necessary themselves.

The honours confered upon the Duchess of York, following her marriage, were the G.B.E., the Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Colonelcy-in-chief of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, L.L.D. of St. Andrews and Belfast, freeman of Sterling, Commander-in-Chief of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

T.M. The King and Queen, and T.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose.

Public Service of Queen

FOR the past six years, the Queen has attended innumerable public and charitable functions, without this public service, however, interfering with the duties of her home, as wife and mother.

Under their mother's maternal guidance, the princesses are little girls, carefree, happy, rollicking, obedient, and retiring, but they have also been taught that their's is a dual self, the one life which belongs to themselves and the other phase which belongs to their position as royal princesses. This royal life brings them into the view of the public and they have been taught that this life demands restraint, composure, poise, charm and dignity, as well as devotion to the people who respect the position into which they have been born, and who associate with them the traditions which are preserved, and to which the people gave their loyalties and their homage.

Stories of 'Lilbeth

OFTEN when we have heard stories of 'Lilbeth', we have recalled those lines from "The Princess",

"A rosebud set with little wilful thorns,
And sweet as English air could make her."

Like her Queen-mother, Princess Elizabeth has received her education at home, through governesses and instructresses. Lessons beginning soon after 9.00 a.m. and continue until the luncheon hour.

The duties of Her Majesty will be greatly increased as Royal Consort of His Majesty, the King, and as Queen. But those who know the family life which Their Majesties led as Duke and Duchess of York, know that this family life, so happily begun, will continue.

It is this family spirit which has helped Britishers through the dark days of abdication.

The spirit of England, of Great Britain, of the Empire is a family spirit. The master has his slippers placed before the fire for warming when he returns home from the day's work. The older the slippers, the more comfortable, the more cherished.

At Buckingham Castle, at Sandringham, at Windsor, the late King, George V and Queen Mary, reflected this family spirit, indeed it was the great tie between Their Majesties and their people, which was the common meeting ground of their kinship.

Reign as a Family

KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth, together with their children, start off their majestic careers, their regal reign, as a "family". The people know them as such, and that is really what the people expect of them!

Queen Victoria built up powerful and lasting loyalties in an Empire over which she ruled as Queen and Empress, because she represented the wife, the mother, not only of her own family, but an Empire of families!

Neither King, nor Queen have been surrounded with glamourous tales, nor forced through kingship to be ever in the public eye, a daily "news story" for their people!

Suddenly; this has all happened, the quiet Prince Albert, the simple Lady Bowes-Lyon became the ruling monarchs of the Greatest of Empires!

One has but to have some knowledge of the simplicity of the life in Scotland among "the grandest" people there, the simple folks, the sincerity of their lives, the religious background of their environment, and the solidity of the family life, to recognize these traits in Her Majesty.

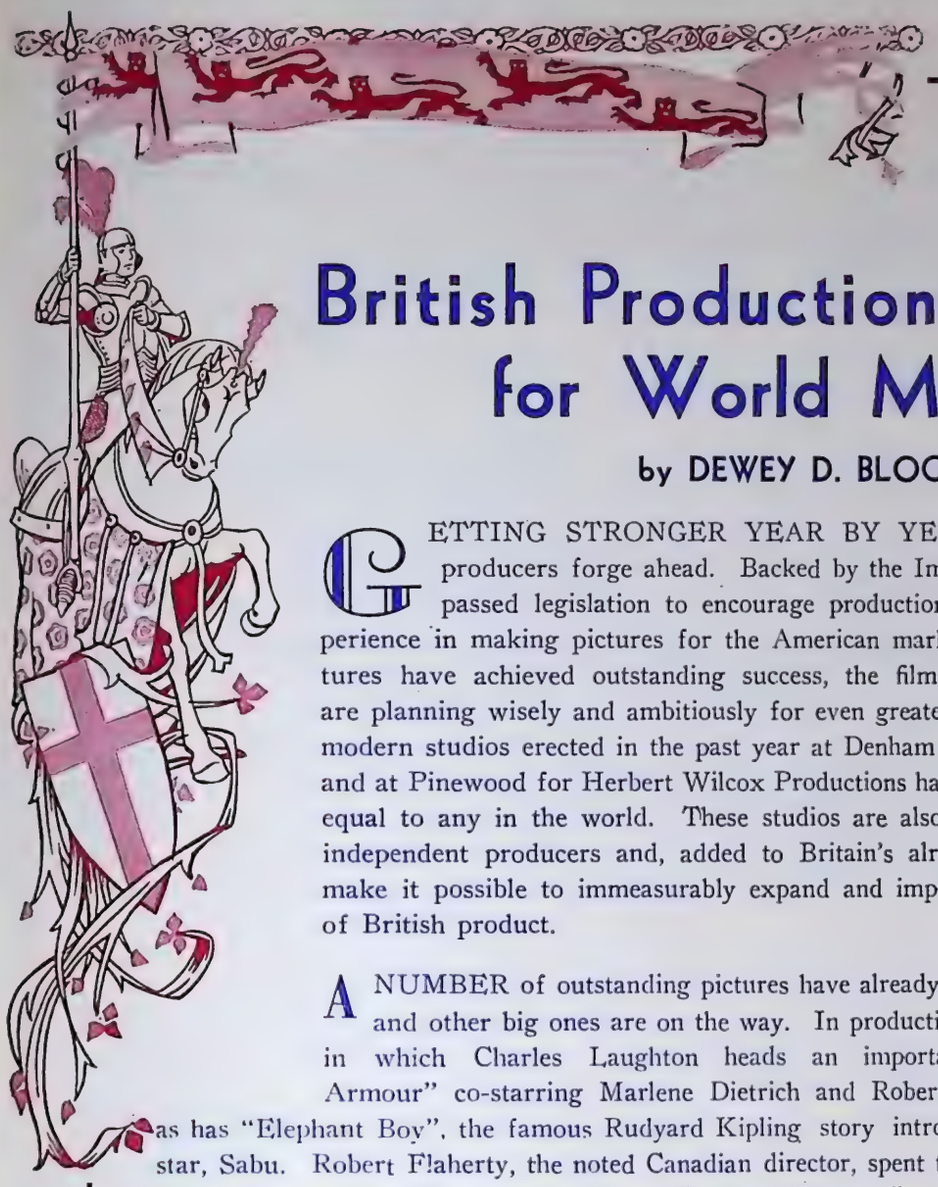
It was the perfect union, and Her Majesty has helped King George VI to overcome a natural shyness, a disposition to retirement, during her marriage with him.

It appears as if history repeats itself, for we have been familiar for many years with the splendid service which Queen Mary gave to our Empire through her particular ability to help the late King, her courage and her devotion!

In the years to come we will talk of Queen Elizabeth, just as we have of Queen Mary, we will grow affectionate in mentioning King George VI, just as we did whenever we talked of King George V, his father. May God Bless these young rulers, who have assumed the great and heavy burden which Fortune placed upon them, and if it is true that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown", may the Crown of our Empire give to Their Majesties only joy in their service, and with the multiplication of duties, may there come to them a multiplication of blessings, good health, happiness and unmeasurable loyalty!

Long Live the King and Queen

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, Heiress Presumptive to the Throne of England.



British Productions for World Markets

by DEWEY D. BLOOM

GETTING STRONGER YEAR BY YEAR the leading British film producers forge ahead. Backed by the Imperial Government which has passed legislation to encourage production and with several years experience in making pictures for the American market where many of their pictures have achieved outstanding success, the film producers of Great Britain are planning wisely and ambitiously for even greater triumphs. The tremendous modern studios erected in the past year at Denham by London Film Productions and at Pinewood for Herbert Wilcox Productions have provided technical facilities equal to any in the world. These studios are also being used by a number of independent producers and, added to Britain's already established studios, will make it possible to immeasurably expand and improve the quantity and quality of British product.

A NUMBER of outstanding pictures have already come from these new studios and other big ones are on the way. In production at present is "I, Claudius" in which Charles Laughton heads an important cast. "Knight Without Armour" co-starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat has been completed, as has "Elephant Boy", the famous Rudyard Kipling story introducing the sensational child star, Sabu. Robert Flaherty, the noted Canadian director, spent two years in India filming the exterior scenes for this picture. "Love From A Stranger", co-starring Ann Harding and Basil Rathbone, was heartily acclaimed at the Rivoli Theatre on Broadway, and "Talk of the Devil", which co-stars Sally Eilers and Ricardo Cortez, played recently at the Roxy Theatre in New York. Eagerly awaited is "Farewell Again", a dramatic story with a British background about which great reports are heard. All of these pictures will be available for showing to Canadian audiences in the next few months.

IT IS evident that the British producers are keeping the needs of a world market increasingly in mind in the selection of stories and players, and this international outlook is responsible for a number of important changes that will make British films even more successful on this side of the Atlantic. This will be good news to Canadian exhibitors from coast to coast who have seen British films grow in popularity and who have been rewarded for their loyalty to British films by their increasing success at the box-office.

CANADIAN exhibitors know well the tremendous asset which the best of the British films have been to their theatres. A good many of the long-run records in Canadian theatres are held by British films. A tribute both to their entertainment merit and the recognition by Canadian moviegoers of quality British films. Regal Films, which has pioneered the distribution of British films in the Dominion of Canada and has supplied Canadian exhibitors with their outstanding box-office hits, is confident that present production plans of British studios will make the coming year the most successful they have experienced.

Long Live Their Majesties

(Written On The Eve Of The Coronation)

It has long been said "Kings, can have no secret vices, for the light that shines on those who've climbed to Fortunes highest peaks, leaves naught in darkness; every lurking place Fame enters and its hidden nooks explores"

THE KING comes to the throne with no secrets to hide, he can stand fearlessly "in that fierce light which beats upon a throne".

His page of glory in the Hall of Fame is illuminated with portraits of his wife, the Queen Elizabeth, and his children, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

No one has called our King, "a prince of good fellows", a "royal democrat". But all have called him a gentleman, a kindly man, a good husband, and a devoted father. These are enough for King!

These are the distinguishing marks of quality which we require in the world today.

In an age of cyclonic upheavals, which have demoralized many nations, and which have played havoc with traditions, rubbing off the veneer of a civilization, so skillfully polished, that we deluded ourselves into believing it had the roots which spring from the soil of ourselves, we need the greatness of simplicity, of the patriarchal age to withstand devolution!

For centuries a world of nations has looked to England for leadership and for guidance! England had to hold what she had created through her rule of Monarchy, and the evolution of Constitutional Government!

England had made Kings and found Kings to give her people Justice!

England taught the civilized world many things related to the Behaviour of Kings; and the behaviour of Parliament and the people to these Institutions! She built up, through her system, a national and international confidence which made her the money mart of the world, and the envy of the world for other qualities more intangible, more lasting!

Curiously enough, she has been most sorely tested, weighed in the scales, found wanting on occasion, but giving such an overweight in Quality of Service in other tests, that the verdict of the measure and the weight of her worth are represented in the gathering of peoples from all over her Empire, to celebrate with her the Coronation of the King and Queen, May 12th, 1937.

Nor is the Empire alone represented here, at London for these Coronation Ceremonials!

Gathered in London in a week in which the city smiled through its tears, there are thousands of visitors who have come from foreign lands, from overseas, by plane, by rail, to join in the celebrations.

In London it is raining, even the very day before Coronation, but the decorations are gay, and hundreds of people stand congregated before pennants which are true to their colours, their motto being, "we dye but never run", admiring the colour schemes!

There are portraits of Their Majesties modelled in clay, carved in wood, modelled in chocolate, painted on glass, burned into porcelain, engraved on gold and silver ornaments, stuck with paste upon the window of a little cottage, or a life-size in a window under the patronage of King and Queen, or the Three Plumes of "Iche Dien".

Millions of people are praying for the rain to cease, telling God in their prayers, that the Coronation of such a good King and Queen should be blessed with sunshine.

Thousands, and thousands, and thousands of cushions, in the rain, are being placed upon the seats from which thousands and thousands will view the procession!

LONG LIVE THEIR MAJESTIES

The time is now so near to Coronation, that this work has to be done. Along the route, the shop-windows are all being boarded up to protect them from breakage, one can scarcely see a pane of glass exposed.

The seats are "covered" and "uncovered" along the route. The uncovered seats have an advantage in that the holders of these seats do not have to get to their seats so early as the others.

For two nights, prior to May 12th, crowds have filled the parks, and the streets, thousands never have gone to their homes.

Tonight, thousands will take their place to wait for the morning, which ushers in Coronation Day.

Red, white and blue is everywhere. Banners across the streets, hanging from buildings, flowers red, white and blue in boxes, in front of hotels, flats and private homes. Crowns are everywhere, until London and its suburbs look like a Crowning Glory.

The preparation of months now drains to its close, the Abbey, and the streets of London are set for one of the most spectacular of shows in the World.

The last rehearsals at the Abbey have taken place, for the Big Show of Shows had to have its several rehearsals before the majesty and solemnity of its ceremonials were formally consummated. Representatives from all over the Empire are here; and at this Coronation, the representatives of the Empire are gathered together as one happy family, and this spirit, perhaps for the first time, is making itself felt.

England has, in truth, become the Mother Country in her welcome to all who have come from overseas; her children, her Dominions!

The rain has finished, and the sun is shining, this Tuesday of May 11th, bringing to millions of hearts a lightness, a new faith in the power of prayers.

"God is in the heavens
All's right with the world."

Millions will sleep tonight after they have audibly said, "Please God let us have sunshine for the Coronation", or whispered it so only the Princes of The Lord of Hosts could hear!

It is said, that the first Coronation was inspired by an angel with a book of glass, who commanded St Columba to make Aidan, King.

The Stone of Scone brought by Edward I, who had the Coronation Chair constructed for its use, will exercise its powers at the Coronation of King George VI, who will be crowned in this self-same chair! The stone has an iron handle on each side so that it might be lifted. To the left of the Coronation Chair, is the Sword of King Edward III, "The monumental sword that conquered France".

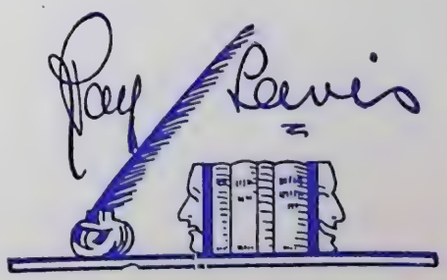
In fact, with but some slight variance, the Coronation for those who will witness it in the Abbey, to-morrow, and the people of the world who will be privileged to witness it through the miracle of Motion Pictures, will be the same ceremonials as were witnessed at the Coronation of Edward I a thousand years ago!

Some say, that preceding the Coronation of Edward, in 901, there was the crowning of King Alfred, who was, a child of five years, sent to Rome. Leo was then the Pope of Rome, and he consecrated Alfred, King, giving him the regal unction and the crown.

This is in accordance with the testimony as presented by Lewis Broad from an Anglo-Saxon chronicle.

It is now approaching 8 p.m. the same Tuesday preceding the Coronation, and a light shines over England, the light of the sun, which appears to be staying up into the night, not sinking to rest, but shining brightly to give Their Majesties and all the members of the Royal Family, as well as the representatives of the nations of the world a good night's rest, untroubled by visions of clouds, or the heavens weeping.

The night descends in sunshine, golden as the Crown of Empire Glory, presaging that the reign of George VI and of the Queen Elizabeth shall brighten up all the darkness which has been, make light the world, give joy to Empire's needs and with this radiance heal up the wounds of Time, efface dark memories of that "which might have been", and wrap us in warmth, the living security of faith in King and Country.



JEWELS FOR A CROWNING

by ANTHONY GERARD

IF you walk from Trafalgar Square to Charing Cross and down to the Victoria Embankment which takes its way by old Father Thames you will not be far from the Treasure-House of the Kings of England. Stroll along from Villiers Street, past Cleopatra's Needle and Waterloo Bridge and it will not be long before you will find yourself at the moated walls of the famed Tower of London. Here, in Wakefield Tower, under a round glass case, guarded by iron bars (and a number of jolly Beefeaters!) lie the Jewels of the Crown — the priceless and irreplaceable regalia of England's kings and queens.

Do not be envious of possessors of this brilliant treasure. It is yours — all yours. Very few people realize that the Crown Jewels are not the personal property of Royalty — that they belong wholly and solely to the people of Great Britain and the Empire. They cannot be used at any private functions, they are the articles, hallowed articles of the British Regalia and are used only for the investing of monarchs with the emblems of their great offices.

Briefly put, the Regalia consists of crowns, orbs, sceptres, coronation rings, swords of state and spurs of chivalry. Additionally, there are certain ecclesiastical utensils employed in annointing sovereigns before their coronation. Then there are maces, fifteen state trumpets and twenty bannerets.

Crown of Edward The Confessor

BRITISH kings have four crowns, queens have two and a diadem. The act of coronation itself is performed with what is known as "St. Edward the Confessor's Crown". It was first made for Charles II after his restoration, the original crown jewels having been sold during the Commonwealth. This, the most ancient of the crowns to be used in the coronation service at Westminster Abbey, is very heavy and is worn only briefly. St. Edward's Crown is the Crown of the Realm. It is wrought of gold and its design embraces the traditionally English cross-patee and fleur-de-lys. Specimen precious stones, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds adorn the base, and the two closed arches, symbolic of hereditary and independent Monarchy are lined with pearls. Atop the crown sits an orb, surmounted by a cross bedecked with pearls and diamonds. The crimson velvet centre cap forms fitting background and one can imagine the striking effect of this crown when worn with the powdered wigs of an earlier day!

Imperial State Crown

SINCE the Crown of the Realm had to be given into the keeping of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Queen Victoria had an additional crown made for state occasions only. This — The Imperial State Crown — is far more elaborate than the Crown of the Realm. The Cross and Orb are set solid with diamonds and there are nearly three hundred pearls adorning the base. Glittering from the lower front of the crown is the Second Star of Africa, above it burns the ruby of the Black Prince and in the cross at the top shines the sapphire of Edward the Confessor. Here the cap is purple and lined with ermine.

Imperial Crown of India

NEITHER the Crown of the Realm nor the Imperial State Crown can ever be taken out of England, thus when King George the Fifth went to the Indian Durbar, a new crown had to be constructed for the occasion. This — The Imperial Crown of India — has eight half-arches, each ornamented with a lotus flower and set with over six thousand diamonds. In front is set an exceptionally fine emerald weighing 34 karats and above it sits a large Indian ruby.

The most ingenious of the Queens' crowns is that contrived for Queen Mary under her personal direction — the eight half-arches are detachable leaving an open circlet for less important occasions of state. The crown features the third and fourth Stars of Africa with the famous Koh-i-nor in the centre. Queen Elizabeth will be invested with the Crown of Queen Mary of Modena which is set with large rose-cut diamonds and pearls. This crown is not large for it was designed to be worn with the high coiffures of the court of James II.

The Sceptres

OF the five sceptres preserved in the Tower, The Sceptre of England is by far the most valuable. Three feet in length, the upper ends are enamelled and encrusted with priceless jewels. The centre is plain, unornamented gold and in the head, the Star of Africa glitters, set regally in a jewel-studded clasp of gold and white enamel glowing with fine rubies. Surmounting this, which is the largest diamond in the world, sits an enormous amethyst and above that, a cross-patee brilliant with diamonds and a symbol of kingly power and justice. The Queen's sceptre is not quite so long as the foregoing. It is delicately wrought in gold and above the grip is an ornament of golden sprays with flowers and leaves set in diamonds. Atop the grip is a diamond-set orb held by a fleur-de-lys and supporting a jewel-encrusted cross.

Crown of St. Edward

Imperial State Crown

The Royal Orbs

THE ROYAL ORBS, which can only be delivered to a King or Queen regnant, are not unsimilar in design. The king's is larger and wrought of pure gold. Its encircling bands are bordered with pearls and set with medallions of precious stones. On top towers a richly-gemmed cross embracing a priceless amethyst. The Queen's orb, which was used only on the occasion of the joint crowning of William and Mary, is less lavishly jewelled.

Annointing Vessels

SINCE the holy unction must be given before the king can be crowned, the annointing vessels are very important adjuncts to the coronation ceremony. We are all familiar with the ampulla or Golden Eagle in which the oil is kept. The oil is poured through the beak of the bird into the Coronation Spoon. This spoon dates back to the thirteenth century and is wrought of gold, beautifully chased and set with four pearls.

Swords of State

OF the Swords of State, by far the most beautiful is the jewelled State Sword with which the king is invested. This extremely valuable article of regalia was made for the Coronation of George IV. The ornate scabbard is decorated with the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock set in diamonds and rubies, and at the foot is a large diamond-set turquoise. The whole sword is heavily encrusted with precious stones and is very magnificent.

St. George's Spurs

TRADITIONAL emblems of Knighthood and Chivalry are St. George's Spurs which are wrought of solid gold and have gold-embroidered crimson velvet straps. These are no longer buckled on but are merely allowed to lightly touch the sovereign's heels.

The Koh-i-nor

IN describing Queen Mary's crown, we briefly mentioned that it contained the Koh-i-nor diamond. Of all the royal jewels, the Koh-i-nor, or "Mountain of Light" is by far the most dramatic and romantic. Its very presence in the Queen's Crown is due to its ancient and fantastic history, for it is suffused and imbued with all the fantastic mystery of the East, the glamour and the danger. Indian legend states that the Koh-i-nor will bring disaster to the king who wears it yet it must be held by the King-Emperor if India is to be retained. Thus Queen Victoria cleverly arranged that the Koh-i-nor should be worn only by British Queens and in this way the famous "Curse of the Koh-i-nor" has been avoided. The stone is supposed to be five thousand years old, having been discovered in the diamond mines of Golconda in ancient times. Its actual history traces back to the middle ages and it was presented to the Empress of India by the East India Company in the last century.

Legend tells us that Nadir Shah, a great Persian warrior of the Eighteenth century, led an expedition through the Punjab to Delhi in order to capture Mohammed Shah, the Great Mogul and owner of the Koh-i-nor. Mohammed Shah was defeated in battle but he managed to hide the priceless gem in the folds of his turban and Nadir Shah was unable to discover its hiding place. Romance however came to the warrior's assistance. It was customary for the harem of the conquered to be handed over to the conqueror, this being done, Nadir Shah rewarded his young generals with the fair harem-ites. One of these generals was Ahmed Shah whose sweetheart had been sold by her mercenary father to the Great Mogul, Mohammed Shah. After the latter's defeat, the lovers were reunited and the young girl told Ahmed where her master had hidden the Koh-i-nor. Ahmed lost no time in telling his warrier-chief the secret. Nadir Shah immediately took steps to gain possession of the great stone. Mohammed Shah was invited to a Banquet tendered by his conqueror. Now it seems that in olden days Oriental chieftans were wont as a mark of great friendship to exchange turbans. An offer of this nature can never, by hallowed custom, be refused. Thus, at the Banquet, Nadir Shah, swearing eternal friendship, offered his turban to Mohammed Shah. The latter was forced to accept the offer and in turn hand over his own turban containing the priceless Koh-i-nor. Legend tells us further that Ahmed Shah finally revolted against the Nadir Shah, murdered him, took the gem and fled with his bride to Afghanistan where he soon seized the throne and founded the Durani dynasty. Many other exciting adventures are supposed to have befallen the Koh-i-nor before it reached its present comparatively unadventurous but exalted position.

BY the time you will read this, the glory of the Coronation will be but a memory — the jewels will be back again in their safe resting-place in the Tower and little English children will be paying their sixpences to have a wondrous look at their glittering beauty. Let us hope it will be many, many years before they are removed once again.

Long Live Their Majesties — Long may they reign over us in peace and prosperity!

ROYALTY, THE CINEMA and THE THEATRE

by DENNISON THORNTON

THERE can be no more enthusiastic supporters of the cinema and the theatre than members of the Royal Family.

After witnessing their first talkie, "The Good Companions", the late King George V and Queen Mary made a point of seeing all the outstanding films when in residence at Sandringham where they had their own private theatre. Programmes were selected for them by the film department of the Federation of British Industries, and the following list of some of the subjects screened from time to time either at Sandringham or Eastbourne furnishes evidence of Royalty's catholicity of taste: "Broadway Melody of 1936", Garbo's "Anna Karenina", "Escapade" and "Mutiny on the Bounty", all M-G-M productions; Radio's "Top Hat", "Sanders of the River", (Korda-United Artists), Bergner's "Escape Me Never" (B & D-United Artists), "The Count of Monte Cristo" (Reliance), Chaplin's "Modern Times", "The 39 Steps" (G-B), "Transatlantic Tunnel" (G-B), "Heart's Desire" with Richard Tauber (BIP), "Invitation to the Waltz" (BIP), the Dickens opus "Scrooge" (Julius Hagen), "Midshipman Easy" (ATP), innumerable Walt Disney Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony shorts, and a number of "documentaries" by John Grierson.

SINCE the Court came out of mourning, Queen Mary has been a regular visitor to the theatre and the cinema. She saw the new Bergner film, "Dreaming Lips" at the London Pavilion, and G-B's Canadian epic, "The Great Barrier" at the Gaumont Theatre, Haymarket. Now she has agreed to attend a performance of "The Mill on the Floss", recently produced here independently by John Clein with Hugh Williams, John Loder and Victoria Hopper in the lead roles.

Queen Mary admits a preference for the lighter type of entertainment. Most of the stage plays she has visited recently fall into this "lighter" category — "French Without Tears", "The Two Bouquets", "Retreat from Folly" and "George and Margaret". Her favorite actress is Marie Tempest whose productions she seldom misses. Miss Tempest, incidentally, has just made her film debut in the Denham production, "Moonlight Sonata" starring Paderewski, the world-famous pianist and former Prime Minister of Poland.

Queen Mary's appreciation of a good show is shown by the enthusiastic way in which she applauds at the end. After seeing "Dreaming Lips" she sent for Elizabeth Bergner and congratulated her on her performance. She also congratulated Dr. Paul Czinner, director of the film, and diminutive Max Schach, who produced it.

At "The Great Barrier" premiere she was full of praise for this great Empire subject, and personally congratulated Milton Rosmer, the director, on an outstanding achievement.

When visiting a cinema or theatre, Queen Mary is usually accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester who, like the Duke and Duchess of Kent, are real stage and screen fans.

KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth are also enthusiastic supporters of the play and the film. When Duke and Duchess of York their visits to theatres were very frequent. Both dislike causing a fuss on these occasions, and unless they happen to be attending a gala or charity show, their visit is not allowed to be made known in advance. They like to take their seats just as the performance is starting in order to avoid a demonstration.

EX-KING EDWARD (now Duke of Windsor) is another Royal film fan. As Prince of Wales he once said, "Trade follows the film", and urged British producers to do something about putting the home industry on the map. His favorite screen comedians were W. C. Fields and the late Will Rogers, and he also had a liking for the Bing Crosby pictures.

ROYALTY'S fondness for theatrical entertainment can be traced right back to the days of Queen Elizabeth who always insisted on attending first-nights of new productions. She witnessed the first-night of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night".

Drury Lane Theatre received its first charter from Charles I. This was later revoked by the puritanical Cromwell who had different ideas about the theatre.

Drury Lane's present charter was granted by Charles II who had a particularly soft spot in his heart for plays and theatres. Leaving the theatre one night he was accosted by a little orange seller. Her name was Nell Gwynne. Not long ago you saw them both in a Herbert Wilcox film played by Cedric Hardwicke and Anna Neagle. You may remember that Will Hays and Joe Breen thought up a brand new word for the occasion — "cleavage".

HISTORY records that James II was such a drama enthusiast that he built his own theatre, the Duke's Playhouse, and that George II announced the victory of Culloden battle from the stage of Drury Lane.

George III, following a quarrel with the Prince Regent, refused to be seen anywhere near his son when he visited Drury Lane. So George used to sit on one side of the house and the Prince Regent on the other.

Visitors to Drury Lane can still see today above the doors leading to the grand staircase—"King's Side" and "Prince's Side"!

The Coronation of Their Majesties
King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
AND THE
CORONATION PROCESSION

by RAY LEWIS AT LONDON

FOR one full week it had been raining, not giving very much opportunity for the colorful decoration to receive the advantage of a sun in which to display their patriotic and happy colours.

It was the evening of May 11th, and all that day, those who had waited for the rain to clear away, gave up waiting and became busy getting their decoration in order.

The rainfall on May 11th was a particularly heavy one, but it failed to interfere with the spirit of excitement which prevailed at London, and in the surrounding country, with those I came into contact, nor did it apparently diminish the crowds determined to see the several Coronation rehearsals in progress for Coronation day, or to catch a glimpse of the peers and peeresses who participated in Coronation rehearsals.

At last, the preparations which had been in process for months and months, perhaps forgotten on that unforgettable day, when Edward VIII declared his decision to abdicate, these reached the days of their fulfillment.

People were anxious, there was an air of suppressed excitement, although, you know the English, "Everything under control", and yet there was an intense and tense feeling, silent prayers, that nothing would happen!

The morning of the 12th broke through with a mist which obscured the vision, but made those, who believe in morning mists as prophets of sunshine days to follow, feel happy. This was at 5 a.m. and already at this hour maids were running to and fro in households, and children, and mistresses, and masters were having their spot of tea before preparing to be on their way to get to seats reserved, remembering that at Jubilee, and the Funeral of His Majesty, the late King George V. seat-holders could not get through, although they came at the time stated.

Soon the hour for departure arrived, 6 a.m. the morning of May 12th. There was no sun yet, but the sky held some promise. Looking out of the window, one saw that the weather was, "slightly overcast", but there was nothing but brightness in the faces of all who prepared to leave, their colours on hats, in buttonholes, etc., etc.

As we drove along, toward London, it appeared that everyone was going in our direction, children, young boys and girls, infants in carts, in arms, the middle-aged, the aged, all to see the Coronation Procession of Their Majesties; all happy, all eager, all carrying something, lunch, flags, mackintosh, umbrella, camp stool, and themselves with a stride as light as air!

About ten minutes walk from our position, at Hyde Park, we left the car, for we had no password or card to take us further. Cars had received permits to proceed within a certain distance of their seats for the Coronation Procession; and each car followed its own colour route, officers and volunteers being on hand to direct and guide, as well as a veritable network of signs and arrows indicating turns, and metal signposts, "No Coronation entry here".

Restaurants were open, and were comfortably filled. Vendors were selling magazines, newspapers with special Coronation supplements, flags, colours, souvenirs of all varieties in red, white and blue; the fruit vendors were doing a great business, as were the stands which were selling chocolate bars, and "acid drops", the latter to assuage your thirst, and the chocolates to feed you but "definitely" to make you thirsty! As they say in England, "It's colossal".

The streets were filled with people. There were no buses, but the people appeared to manage without them, taking the "strike" at this particular Coronation time, a most inopportune time, as a matter of course, crowding the underground, the trams, but making the best of it, and doing more walking than they would have done had the bus strike not been on.

The weather is still "slightly overcast", we walk along to our location. The crowds are lined up along all the streets of the Coronation route, but space has been roped off, providing an entrance for the seat-holders. Without any difficulty whatsoever, save the showing of your seat-tickets to those who were in charge, we found our way to our seats in Hyde Park, very close to Hyde Park corner, and commanding an excellent view.

This was the section reserved for the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League; and the cushions which were provided with these seats, and other

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conveniences, and accommodations by way of being able to leave your seats to promenade in an enclosed area of the park, to secure hot drinks, sandwiches, etc., was just part of city-wide plan of organization which has never been equalled, and which was accepted as just another example of the "English Way" of doing things. To us, visitors from Overseas, the management of this, "the greatest show in the world" was something approaching the realm of a superhuman effort. As I write the account from my notes written on the day of the Coronation, it still appears to be all a dream, the coach of glass in which sat our King and Queen, sceptres in each hand, their crowns on their heads, the beauty of the gold carving and the figures on the Coach, the eight horses with their grooms, all appear somewhere, not of this world, but in a land of childhood, of fairy dreams and fairyland, of dragons and beauteous maidens, of a Prince Charming; on, on, into another kingdom of golden memories, and the answer, perhaps, to that baffling question, what is it about England which so charms all visitors, irrespective of their race, or creed, irrespective of their breed? What it is that makes Britishers "take everything" their country gives them to test their loyalties, take it with sometimes, a grim air, but quietly, and with that inspiration which has come through crises which would have devastated other nations, their only visible emotion, the far-away look which accompanies, "we always muddle through".

And, now, my mind carries me back to the early hours again, when the streets of London at 6 a.m were like 42nd St. and Broadway, at noon of a Saturday, to the Rolls-Royces carrying the whole household, maids with their young masters, rosy-cheeked, happy, joyous, the greatest holiday in their lives, the Coronation of their King!

The weather is still, "slightly overcast". We hear singing, it is a procession of six blind men across from our seat stand, marching on the other side of the crowd lined up to see the procession. There is a lull in the broadcasting and we listen to the singers, who collect from a pleased and happy crowd, the "coinage of the realm".

And now there is a stir, the military units are lining up, these will line the road, with the Bobbies, along the route of the procession. A veteran of the Canadian Legion, sitting beside me, tells me that these men who are passing, belong to K. Battery, "look at that little fellow in the front, with the others, full of V.C.'s". Uniforms black with gold braid and red trimmings, mounted. Along comes a gun wagon, "the old originals", almost wiped out in the War, red and white cockades. The crowd begins to give utterance, heretofore they have been mostly busy partaking of the breakfast which has been brought along. There are Canadians around me from Toronto, Leaside, the Georgian Bay district, from Montreal, from Winnipeg, Admirals, Colonels, etc., and just Johnny Canucks, the Canadian counterpart of Tommy Atkins. There are top hats and frock coats everywhere.

The decoration in the park consist of high poles specially erected, with crowns on top of each of these, and four long pennants or banners, red and white and blue, with crowns and coat-of-arms as emblems. They look very gay even in a weather which is "slightly overcast", and cause us to exclaim, "how beautiful they would look if we had a bit of sunshine".

The crowds are in a very jolly mood, irrespective of the fact, that thousands have been in their places all night, or have taken up their position not later than three a.m., to have managed the "front line".

Some young men are perched up in the trees, but along come the Bobbies to tell them to come down, to which request they paid no attention. You see, the English Bobby always says, "please". The crowd waited to see what was going to happen, and what did happen was, that among the Bobbies there was a tree-climber who came along with a ladder, reached the young men who had climbed higher as the Bobby climbed, much to the delight of the crowd, who cheered pursuer and pursued. This human squirrel-chase finally ended with the Bobby victorious, he got his men, and the crowd cheered, interfering with the hearing of the broadcast somewhat.

I am reminded of an incident which occurred, as I was proceeding along Green Street, to the entrance leading to my seat in Hyde Park. I saw a very good-looking car with the royal crown and coat of arms, standing before a residence which was canopied. There was a crowd gathered in front on the walk, and as I looked on, a little old lady in a very pleased voice said to me, "It is the Princess Royal, Princess Mary".

My thoughts are brought back to the scene before me, a contractor's van was driving to and fro, the crowd cheers and laughs, it evidently cannot get out as the exits are closed.

Every car or motorcycle which passed received a cheer, much to the embarrassment of the drivers, or occupants, often to their amusement. Around me were manly chests covered with decorations, it's a case of the soldier showing his medals; hollow chests, more's the pity, showed their medals, also.

And now there is another diversion for the seat-holders, who await the great event, the steps leading down to the seats appear to have a short step halfway, which everyone misses. The miss means, that you slip, and at each slip the crowd laughs. One man takes a fall, arises, looks at the crowd, and at his hand, and remarks, "Thank God it's blood".

Weather still "slightly overcast", but no rain, a blessed event. Broadcasting, I suspect BBC, bands, vocalists, a scene from "Cavalcade", and then some general information concerning what is soon to happen in the Coronation Theatre of the Abbey.

One thousand men will lead the Royal Procession lining up from Trafalgar Square to the Abbey! There will be The Lord Mayor's Procession, the coach which weighs three tons and 16 cwt., it is drawn by six horses, each horse wears harness which weighs 160 lbs. The coach has neither brakes nor springs. It was built in 1757, because previous to that time Lord Mayors rode on horseback. One mayor fell off his horse, therefore, the coach was provided at a cost of £7,000.

The Speaker of the House of Commons rides with an escort. The coach was loaned to the Speaker by William III and never returned. It weighs three and three-quarter tons, and is drawn by two gray horses. It was built in 1700, its panels bear allegorical scenes,

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and the arms of the present Speaker of the House, Capt. E. A. Fitzroy. It has only appeared once since the Coronation of King George V, and that was on the occasion of his Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

Sovereigns do not attend the Coronation of other Sovereigns, but delegate their nearest Royal relative, or their most distinguished citizens to personally represent them.

The motor-car procession, in which some of the members of the Royal Family participated, and which presented Representatives of Foreign Powers carried:

H.R.H. Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, Gen. Asad-Ullah Khan, Abdul Samad Khan of AFGHANISTAN.

Dr. Don Tomas Le Breton, Brig.-Gen. Don Carlos Marquez, Rear Admiral Don Leon Scasso of ARGENTINA.

Dr. Guido Schmidt, Count Rudolf Hoyos, General of Infantry Schilhawsky, AUSTRIA.

H.R.H. The Count of Flanders, BELGIUM.

Senor Don Victor Carlos Aramayo, Senor Don Adolfo Costa du Reis, Gen Quintanilla, of BOLIVIA.

Senor Regis de Oliveira, Gen. Leite de Castro, Naval Captain Weguelin de Abreu of BRAZIL.

H.R.H. Cyril, Prince of Preslav, BULGARIA.

Senor Don Augustin Edwards, Admiral C. Rogers of CHILE.

Dr. K'ung Hsiang-hsi of CHINA.

Dr. Milan Hodza, Gen. Jan Syrovy, M. Jan Masaryk of CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

T.R.H. the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of DENMARK.

Senor Don Antonio Quevedo of ECUADOR.

H.R.H. Prince Mohammed Abdel Moneim, Mustafa Pasha El-Nahas, Wassif Pasha Ghali of EGYPT.

Gen. Johan Laidoner of ESTONIA.

M. R. Holsti, Lt.-Gen. H. Oesterman, M. G. A. Gripenberg of FINLAND.

M. Delbos, Gen. Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, Gen. Fequant, M. Becq de Fouquieres, M. Leger, M. Rochat of FRANCE.

Field-Marshall Baron von Blomberg and Admiral Schulze, Major-Gen. Stumpff of GERMANY.

H.R.H. the Crown Prince of GREECE.

Senor Dr. Don Jose Matos of GUETAMALA.

M. Ernest G. Chauvet of HAITI.

Archbishop Pizzardo, Mgr. Godfrey, Signor Giulo of the HOLY SEE.

Senor Don Tiburcio Carias of HONDURAS.

M. Kalman Kanya, Gen. Rapaich of HUNGARY.

Hasan Esfandiary, M. A. Bahrami of IRAN.

Amir Abdul Illah, Dr. Asil, Ali Jawdat Bey, of IRAQ.

Count Grandi of ITALY.

T.R.H. Prince and Princess Chichibu of JAPAN.

T.R.H. Prince Paul and Princess Olga of JUGOSLAVIA.

M. Vilhelms Munters of LATVIA.

M. Lozoraitis, Col. Rastikis, M. Girdvainis of LITHUANIA.

H.R.H. The Prince of LUXEMBOURG.

Senor Don Primo Villa Michel of MEXICO.

Commanding-Gen. Sir Kaiser Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Gen Narayan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Col. Surendra Jung Bahadur Rana of NEPAL.

T.R.H. Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the NETHERLANDS.

Senor Dr. Don Constantino Herdocia of NICARAGUA.

T.R.H. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of NORWAY.

Senor Dr. Don Arnulfo Arias of PANAMA.

Senor Dr. Don Rogelio Espinoza of PARAGUAY.

Senor Don A. Benavides of PERU.

Col. Joseph Beck, Rear Admiral Unrug, M. Moscicki of POLAND.

Senhor Dr. Armindo Rodriques de Sttau Monteiro, Gen Domingos de Oliveira of PORTUGAL.

H.R.H. The Crown Prince of ROUMANIA.

Senor Don Raul Contreras of SALVADOR.

Mr. M. A. Jamieson of SAN MARINO.

H.R.H. the Emir Saud, Sheikh Yussuf Yasin of SAUDI ARABIA.

H.R.H. Prince Chula Chakrabongs of SIAM.

M. Livinoff and M. Maisky of SOVIET RUSSIA.

Senor Don Julian Besteiro, Admiral Don Sebastian Matz, Senor Don Pablo Azcarate of SPAIN.

T.R.H. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of SWEDEN.

M. Paravicini of SWITZERLAND.

Gen. Ismet Inonu, Admiral Sukru Okan of TURKEY.

Mr. James W. Gerard, Gen. Pershing, Admiral Hugh Rodman of the UNITED STATES.

Senor Dr. Don Luis Alberto de Herrera of URUGUAY.

Senor Dr. Don Caracciole Parra-Perez of VENEZUELA.

Seif-al-Islam Husein of YEMEN.

All these left Buckingham Palace at 8.40 a.m. to proceed to the Abbey.

Leaving Buckingham Palace at 9.15 a.m. came the carriage Procession of Prime Ministers, Representatives of India and Burma and the Colonial Rulers.

The carriage procession of the Royal Family left Buckingham at 9.49 a.m.

The carriage procession of Her Majesty, Queen Mary left Marlborough House at 10.13 a.m.

Leaving Buckingham Palace at 10.34 a.m. was THE PROCESSION OF THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN.

A Royal Salute of 62 guns was fired at the Tower of London announcing the actual moment of the Coronation, and a Royal Salute of 42 guns was fired at St. James' Park.

The Broadcast is giving us the movements of the Royal Procession to the Abbey, and preparing us for the Coronation Ceremonial. A Canadian close to me looks up at the sky and remarks, for it is still "slightly overcast", that the sun, like prosperity, is just around

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the corner. Another Canadian remarks that he feels colder than he did when he was home in Canada and it was forty-three below.

We note in the official program, that Lord Tweedsmuir has the letters C.H. after his name and someone close by inquires what C.H. stands for? "Commander of H'artillery" volunteers someone much to our amusement, but soon we are informed these letters mean, "Companion of Honour".

It is now 9.50 a.m., back of us, in the sky we glimpse a tiny bit of sunshine, joyous sight, we cheer, whereupon the sun, rather shy, hides its head.

A bishop with a lady passes along the road in front of us, the crowd on the green begin to sing, "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true, I'm half crazy over the love for you, etc., etc." The bishop smiles. The Dragoons, the Highland Division, the Life Guard Band, The Artillery Brigade marching at ease, we are getting more excited.

It is now 10.25 a.m. and the sun is out in all its brightness, beating upon our cold backs, and adding to the enjoyment of the weather prophets, and us, who prayed silent prayers all night long and all morning for "no rain".

More Highlanders, green stripes, red stripes, broad stripes on plaid, and plaid trousers, the Rifle Brigade mostly from Overseas. The Tank Corp follows; and now from across the road we behold periscopes, thousands of them, sky-blue, like a city's sky-line, adding a bit of colour to the red, and deeper blues, the gold and purples.

Now come the Lancers, the pennants bright in the sunshine. Someone whispers that, just as the King and Queen left Buckingham Palace the sun came out, and the crowd cried, "Queen's weather".

We hear that the procession is two and one half miles long, and now the soldiers take their place lining the procession, in front of the Bobbies. They go through their orders to the cheers of the crowds. They stand scarcely a foot apart. It is now 11.10 and again "slightly overcast".

We are told, that at the Abbey dark-blue represents the civil guests and crimson the peerage. An ambulance arrives, people are beginning to faint, mostly from excitement, and also from exhaustion.

We hear the Abbey Service coming through the Loud Speakers beautifully clear. A chorus of voices, trumpets and what sounds like cornets. The Choir of Westminster, who sing Psalm cxxii. 1-3, 6, 7:

"I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord. Our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces."

The King and Queen are entering the West Door of the Abbey, they pass up the body of the Church, into and through the Choir, and up the stairs to the Coronation Theatre, they make their humble adoration as they pass their thrones, and then kneeling at the faldstools set before their Chairs of Estate on the South Side of the Altar, use short prayers, and after, sit down in their chairs.

It is now 12.40 A.M. We hear the service of Recognition which is the third part of the Coronation Ceremony. The Archbishop, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them) go into the East side of the Theatre, following which they go to the other three sides, South, West and North, and at every one of the four sides the Archbishop speaks to the People; meanwhile, the King who is standing up by his Chair shows himself to the People at every one of the four sides, as the Archbishop addresses the People, as follows: "Sirs, I here present unto you King George, your undoubted King! Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

The People signify their willingness by crying out: "God Save King George!" The Trumpets sound. The Bible Paten, and Chalice is brought by the Bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the altar. The Lords who carry the regalia in the procession, except those who carry the Swords, come near to the altar, and present in order, every one, what he carries, to the Archbishop, who delivers these to the Dean of Westminster, who in turn places these upon the altar.

And now the fourth ceremony in the Coronation is proceeded with, it is the administering of The Oath.

Across the roadway, from out the crowd, women and men are carried, poor things, after standing there for hours, they have swooned and will miss the procession. The weather is still "slightly overcast". But, listen, the Loud Speakers clearly bring the voice of the Archbishop, who is addressing the King.

"Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?" To which the King replies, "I am willing". The King has a book in his hand. The Archbishop hearing the reply of the King inquires, "Will you solemnly swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, of your Possessions and the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs?"

The King, "I solemnly promise so to do".

I must here pause to tell you, that it was with a feeling of nervousness, that I listened to the first responses of the King. There had been so many rumours concerning an impediment in His Majesty's speech. Few men possess so fine a voice. The tones are deep and mellow, rich in tonal values and his diction is nearly perfect. Save for one instance, when after a lengthy response by the King, His Majesty hesitated for one second before saying, "I do", a hesitation which might have occurred to anyone delivering a speech, there was no indication of any degree of nervousness in any of the responses made by the King. While His Majesty spoke my mind travelled back to the voice of His Late Majesty, King George V. who had a perfect radio voice, and I discerned a similarity of address between King George VI and his father.

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But, to continue with the administering of The Oath. The Archbishop then asks, "Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

The King, "I Will".

Archbishop, "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by the law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?"

To which the King replies, "All this I promise to do". How clearly came the King's voice and the Archbishop, the latter who spoke so distinctly, with such solemnity, and with such friendliness in his tone.

The radio then follows, through its announcer, the next proceedings, at the Theatre of the Coronation. We are listening intently, but across the way, in the park, where the crowd stands, unable perhaps to hear the loudspeakers announcing the Coronation ceremony at the Abbey, they are having a bit of fun on their own. The tree-climbing by the Bobbies is again in progress, much to the merriment of the crowd, who applaud and cheer the climber when he gets out of reach of the Bobbie, having climbed to a perilous position on a top branch of the tree, or when the Bobby captures his man and brings him down. But, hush, we go back to the Abbey. The King arises from out his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, goes to the altar, there it is uncovered, and the King makes a solemn oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premises; laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the Great Bible, which was carried previously in the great Procession, and is now brought from the Altar by the Archbishop and tendered to the King, who kneels upon the steps, and delivers these words, "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God". The King then kisses the Book and signs the Oath. Following which, the King returns to his Chair, and the Archbishop goes to the King and ministers the Declaration prescribed by Act of Parliament, and His Majesty makes, subscribes and audibly repeats the same. Following which the Archbishop returns to the Altar and begins the Communion Service.

This Communion Service is the Fifth Ceremony at the Coronation Theatre of the Abbey. The Introit is, "Let my prayer come up into thy presence as the incense; and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice. Then the Archbishop begins the Communion Service by saying, "The Lord be with you". The answer, "And with thy spirit. Let us pray. O God, who providest for thy people by thy power, and rulest over them in love! Grant unto this thy servant GEORGE, our King, the Spirit of wisdom and government, that being devoted unto thee with all his heart, he may so wisely govern, that in his time thy Church and people may continue in safety and prosperity; and that, persevering in good works unto the end, he may through thy mercy come to thine everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen."

The Epistle which is read by one of the Bishops is S. Peter 2, 13-17. The Gospel is read by another Bishop, while the King and the Queen and the people are standing. S. Matthews 22, 15-22. Following which the Creed is sung, the King, Queen and the people remain standing.

It is now noon (midday) the sun is still shining, but before us the sky portends that the weather is "slightly overcast".

I must pause here to remark, that the Regalia of the Ceremony, following the Recognition was borne by Lord Hastings, Lord Churchill, Lord Richmond and Lord Gordon, the sceptre and cross by the Duke of Rutland and the Queen's Crown by the Duke of Portland.

The Bishop of London read the Ritual of the Service. The Choir of Westminster sounded like a heavenly choir, so harmonious were the blending and the chanting of the voices of the men and women.

The King and Queen now kneel on their faldstools, and the Archbishop begins the hymn, VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS, following which the choir sings.

During the singing, the King rises from his devotions, the Great Lord Chamberlain takes off his crimson robe, his cap of state, and going before the Altar is supported and attended as before.

The King sits down in King Edward's Chair (placed in the midst of the area over against the Altar, with a faldstool before it), wherein he is to be annointed. Four Knights of the Garter hold over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold. The Dean of Westminster taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Altar, holds them ready, pouring some of the holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop annoints the King in the form of a cross.

Then the Dean of Westminster lays the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar; and the King kneeling down at the faldstool, the Archbishop standing says a Blessing over him.

This prayer being ended, the King arises and sits down again in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter give back the pall to the Lord Chamberlain; whereupon the King again arising, the Dean of Westminster puts upon his Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica or close pall of cloth of gold, together with a Girdle of the same. Then the King again sits down.

The Presenting of the Spurs and Sword, and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword

The Spurs are brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain; who, kneeling down, touches his Majesty's heels therewith, and sends them back to the Altar.

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Then the Lord who carries the Sword of State, delivering to the Lord Chamberlain the said Sword (which is thereupon deposited in the traverse in Saint Edward's Chapel) receives from the Lord Chamberlain, in lieu thereof, another Sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, provided for the King to be girt withal, which he delivers to the Archbishop; and the Archbishop lays it on the Altar, saying a prayer.

Then the Archbishop takes the Sword from off the Altar, and delivers it into the King's right hand, the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of London and Winchester and other Bishops assisting and going along with him; and, the King holding it, the Archbishop says:

Receive this kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

The King standing up, the Sword is girt about him by the Lord Great Chamberlain; and then, the King sitting down, the Archbishop addresses him.

Then the King, rising up, ungirds his Sword, and, going to the Altar, offers it there in the scabbard, and then returns and sits down in King Edward's Chair; and the Peer, who first received the Sword, offers the price of it, namely, one hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, receives it from the Dean of Westminster, from off the Altar, and draws it out of the scabbard, and carries it naked before his Majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Then the Bishops who have assisted during the offering return to their places.

The Investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the Delivery of the Orb

Then the King arising, the Armill and Robe Royal or Pall of cloth of gold are delivered by the Officer of the Great Wardrobe to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the King, standing; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps. Then the King sits down, and the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the King's hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing a Blessing and exhortation.

Then the King delivers his Orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the Altar.

The Investiture Per Annulum Et Baculum

Then the Keeper of the Jewel House delivers to the Archbishop the King's Ring, in which a table jewel is encased; the Archbishop puts it on the fourth finger of his Majesty's right hand, and addresses the King.

After that the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop.

The Glove, presented by the Lord of the Manor of Workshop, being put on, the Archbishop delivers the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying:

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.

And then he delivers the Sceptre with the Dove into the King's left hand.

It is now 12.30 a.m., still no rain, and hope of sunshine. The St. John's Ambulance is busy carrying out those who have fainted from the crowd, as the Peers and the Kings of Arms cry out "God Save the King" at the crowning, we who are in our seats arise and listen to the acclaim which accompanies the crowning.

The Putting On of the Crown

The Archbishop standing before the Altar, takes the Crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the Altar, he says:

O God, the crown of the faithful: Bless we beseech thee and sanctify this thy servant GEORGE our King: and as thou dost this day set a Crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thine abundant grace, and crown him with all princely virtues, through the King eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the King still sitting in King Edward's Chair, the Archbishop, assisted with other Bishops, come from the Altar: the Dean of Westminster brings the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him reverently puts it upon the King's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cry,

GOD SAVE THE KING!

the Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their Coronets; and the trumpets sound, and by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower are shot off.

The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop continues saying,

God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth for ever. Amen.

The choir then sings.

The Presenting of the Holy Bible

Then the Dean of Westminster takes the Holy Bible from off the Altar, and delivers it to the Archbishop, who presents it to the King, first saying these words to him:

Our gracious King; we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the royal Law; these are the living Oracles of God.

Then the King delivers the Bible to the Archbishop, who gives it to the Dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the holy Altar; and the Archbishop of York and the Bishops return to their places.

The Benediction

And now the King having been thus annointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blesses him and the Archbishop of York and all the Bishops, with the rest of the Peers, follow every part of the Benediction with a loud and hearty Amen.

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The Inthronization

Then the King proceeds to his Throne, and is lifted up into it by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom; and being Inthronized, or placed therein, all the Great Officers, those that bear the Swords and the Sceptres, and the Nobles who carried the other Regalia, stand round about the steps of the Throne; and the Archbishop standing before the King, says:

Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy: And as you see us approach nearer to God's Altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen.

The Homage

The Exhortation being ended, all the Princes and Peers then present do their Homage publicly and solemnly unto the King.

The Archbishop first kneels down before his Majesty's knees, and the rest of the Bishops kneel in their places: and they do their Homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony.

Then the Archbishop kisses the King's left cheek.

Then the Duke of Gloucester, taking off his Coronet, kneels down before his Majesty's knees, the rest of the Princes of the Blood Royal, being Peers of the Realm, kneeling in their places, taking off their Coronets, and pronounce the words of Homage after him.

Then the Princes of the Blood Royal, being Peers of the Realm, arising severally touch the Crown on his Majesty's head and kiss his Majesty's left cheek. After which the other Peers of the Realm, who are then in their seats, kneel down, put off their Coronets, and do their Homage, the Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally in their places, the first of each Order kneeling before his Majesty, and the others of his Order who are near his Majesty, also kneeling in their places, repeating the words of Homage.

The Peers having done their Homage, the first of each Order, putting off his Coronet, singly ascends the throne, and stretching forth his hand, touch the Crown on his Majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony for himself and his Order to be ever ready to support it with all their power; and then he kisses the King's cheek.

When the Homage is ended, the drums beat, and the trumpets sound, and all the people shout, crying out:

GOD SAVE KING GEORGE.
LONG LIVE KING GEORGE.
MAY THE KING LIVE FOR EVER.

The solemnity of the King's Coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop leaves the King in his Throne and goes to the Altar.

Following the ceremony of the Crowning of the King, the crowds assembled on the streets begin to multiply, the Bobbies lock arms to withstand the pressure. There is an abundance of good-nature. At the Blessing asked for the Queen, two Bishops officiate, the Bishop of St. Albans and the Bishop of Blackburn. Four Duchesses hold the canopy over the head of the Queen who kneels at the altar. The Duchess of Norfolk, Duchess of Roxborough, Duchess of Rutland, Duchess of Buccleugh.

The Queen's Coronation

The Queen arises and goes to the steps of the Altar, supported by two Bishops, and there kneels down, while the Archbishop says a prayer.

This prayer being ended, the Queen arises and comes to the place of her anointing: which is at a faldstool set for that purpose before the Altar, between the steps and King Edward's Chair. There she kneels down, and four Peeresses, appointed for that service, holding a rich pall of cloth of gold over her, the Archbishop pours the holy Oil upon the crown of her head.

Then the Archbishop receives from the Keeper of the Jewel House the Queen's Ring, and puts it upon the fourth finger of her right hand.

After that the Archbishop takes the Crown from off the Altar into his hands, and reverently sets it upon the Queen's head, saying:

Receive the Crown of glory, honour, and joy: And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with his abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being crowned, all the Peeresses put on their Coronets.

Then the Archbishop puts the Sceptre into the Queen's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left hand; and says this prayer:

O Lord, the giver of all perfection: Grant unto this thy servant ELIZABETH our Queen, that by the powerful and mild influence of her piety and virtue, she may adorn the high dignity which she hath obtained, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen being thus anointed, and crowned, and having received all her ornaments, arises and goes from the Altar, supported by her two Bishops, and so up to the Theatre. And as she passes by the King on his Throne, she bows herself reverently to his Majesty, and then is conducted to her own Throne, and without any further ceremony takes her place in it.

And now there is another merry moment for those outside the Abbey, and lined up for the Coronation Procession. Transport wagons arrive carrying bags of food, lunches for the army, the soldiers place these bags on the ground, at their feet, the crowd cheers. The whole business is done as it were in the twinkling of an eye.

The people now take out their own lunch-baskets, or go to lunch. From mysterious receptacles come thermos bottles and other bottles. We hear the pop

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of a cork, a glass of wine appears to be in order. Lined up before one of the refreshment booths, is a pretty woman in a huge white polar-bear coat. It looks like a bit of the North Pole. Some young men passing her venture to exclaim, "Who's afraid of the big bad wolf?" The crowd now witnesses the soldiers, lining the procession, at the business of feeding, for which they cheer. And then, we witness in actual fact that chivalry age-worn in England, "Women and children first". Over the heads of the crowd are lifted the children, and brought in line just between the soldiers and the Bobbies. The wee ones have their mothers with them.

We have been told, that the Queen's Coronation robe is embroidered with emblems of the Empire, and that Her Majesty looks stately in this ivory satin gown, and with her delicately wrought crown of platinum and jewels. That His Majesty, wearing the Imperial State Crown, the purple and gold train carried by eight train-bearers,, in scarlet tunics, their swords flashing, makes a picture which will be unforgettable in technicolour, providing the cameramen have been able to get it.

The Coronation ceremony at the Abbey being finished, the soldiers lining the streets in front of the crowds go through their routine of present arms, etc., and as they receive their orders, "stand at ease", the crowd cheers. It is now 1.15 p.m.

At 2.40 p.m. we hear the announcer state that the Royal Coach is at the Abbey door. We can hear the crowds cheering. 7,500 guests are leaving the Abbey. There is an air of expectancy around us. The tree-climbers make for the trees. "The carriage moves" we hear, and the crowd cheers.

At this moment a woman is taken from the crowd, she has swooned. Her face is whiter than death. Two St. John's men carry her. The crowd shows that they feel badly, "Just twenty more minutes to go, too bad". However, in about ten minutes we find her coming back, supported by the two ambulance men, and as she comes back to her place in the front line, the crowd welcomes her coming, and makes a place for her. This is typical of the behavior of the crowd, those who had to leave because of illness all get their places back again. Such chivalry, one cannot call it anything else, when you remember, that this is the greatest event in the history of the lives of perhaps a million of people, who have never witnessed a Coronation Procession, and who have with them at least three millions in total, out to see what they can see, and seeing, to celebrate the event.

The bells are chiming and ringing, and their cheery voices mingle with the millions of voices we hear, glad voices which now need no loud speakers to convey their happy tones to us. The head of the procession is now at Oxford Circus, and in about twenty minutes we will see the approach of the procession.

The excitement is almost unbearable, which means more people faint. Three p.m. still no rain where we are sitting, and the Life Guards approach. Perhaps the shouts, disturb the clouds, for now there are a few raindrops. We put on our coats and prepare for the best and the worst, the latter, rain! We see India, Burma, Rhodesia, South Africa, Australia, Canada, and the Royal Mounted Police. India presents to my mind the most varied tapestry of colours, and what a cheer. I hope that you will not think me immodest, or boastful when I state that the Canadian Royal Mounted Police and India shared honours for the most cheers as they passed our position; and I heard, that this occurred along the entire route, with the exception of course of the Royal Procession, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada.

New Zealand made a fine showing, British Highlanders, supplementary Reserve attachments, H. M. Artillery Company, the Irish Guards and six padres covered with decorations, evidently, "the fighting parsons". A division of mounted officers, making it difficult to determine which looked the handsomest, those magnificent black steeds, their coats like polished bronze, or ebony, or the handsome riders in their brilliantly coloured uniforms. What a painting, looking at them as they approached, directly before us, and watching them pass us along the road, the colour scheme, with the bits of colour in the crowd, and the periscopes, the green of the grass and the trees was more beautiful than any painter's brush could catch!

The guards, the yeomen dressed as it looked to me all in gold. The black busbys combed and brushed until they looked like a piece of black velvet, the red of the officers' uniforms a deeper red than that of the guards. The officers of the Dragoon Guards, Cavalry regiments, what riders, what horses. K Battery follows and the veteran from Vancouver, who sits beside me, tells me that these men were nearly all wiped out at Chateau and Mons. One gun was held to cover the retreat. Another band, I am so excited that I am trembling, a drummer rides on horse back, his drums on each side of him, Royal Artillery and guns follow, six horses, three riders; now come the Lancers, the Household Cavalry, the Marines, British Navy, naval officers and in the first of the carriages, The Sultan of Pahang, Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, with an Escort of Troopers of the 16th and Fifth Lancers.

In the second carriage Sultan of Johore, Sultan of Trengganu, Escort of Troopers of the 16th and 5th Lancers.

Third carriage Amir of Transjordan, Sultan of Zanzibar, Escort of the 16th and 5th Lancers.

And now the cheering which these princely representatives have received grows wilder than ever, at last I hear what happens when an Englishman lets himself go, and what happens when three million Britishers, augmented by thousands of visitors from foreign countries, all let themselves go.

The contingents from Overseas unconsciously add a few inches to manly chests, and increased the "perfect 36" of the female of the species to a "38", for beholding this homage of India and Burma, the Colonial Possessions for the Empire's King and Queen, the "swelling pride of spirit" is difficult to keep under restraint. "What an Empire", we cannot help but exclaim, and, if many of us whispered, "I wish Mussolini was here to see, it might make him feel at

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peace with an Empire such as ours, and silence his War talk", we could justifiably be excused.

A few more drops of rain, quite a big splash strikes my face, a bursting raindrop, but who cares for rain now? Still we pray, silently in our hearts, "O God keep away the rain until the King and Queen pass".

Now comes the Carriage Procession of the Royal Family. The First Division, Captain's Escort, State Landau, Major General His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., H.R.H Princess Arthur of Connaught, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

The second carriage is a glass coach, we begin to feel that this is not happening, we are in some land of Make-Believe, perhaps at King Arthur's Court, and thinking of this for some reason, or other, I remember Will Rogers, and his Radio address at the time of the Jubilee, and which I published in my Jubilee number of The Digest, and from which excerpts have been taken for Sir Esme Howard's book, "Theatre of Life".

It is an association of ideas, "Yankee at King Arthur's Court", but I come back again to this fairy-dream of reality, and behold, in the glass coach, Her Royal Highness, The Duchess of Gloucester, who was formerly Lady Alice Scott, such a charming, womanly, girlish Duchess; and I remember her wedding presents on display, the last visit of mine to London, about eighteen months ago; and the gorgeous presents which she received from His Majesty, the Late King George V and from Queen Mary.

With her in this glass coach is H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, Princess Marina, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Princess Mary's younger son, a handsome lad.

In the third carriage, a glass coach, is Her Majesty the Queen of Norway, H.R.H. Princess Royal, Princess Mary, and Lord Lascelles. Second Division, Captain's Escort, followed by Band of Royal Scot Greys.

But let us return to the carriage procession. The fourth carriage carries, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Craigavon, escort of 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

Fifth Carriage, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S. and Mrs. Huggins, Southern Rhodesian Mounted Escort.

The Sixth Carriage, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (India), Dr. Ba Maw (Burma), Escort of Indian Cavalry.

Seventh Carriage, Prime Minister of Union of South Africa, General The Rt. Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, South African Mounted Escort.

Eighth Carriage, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Hon. M. J. Savage, New Zealand Mounted Escort.

Ninth Carriage, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H., and Mrs. Lyons. Australian Mounted Escort.

Tenth Carriage, Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G. Escort of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Eleventh Carriage, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon Stanley Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin. Escort of Metropolitan Mounted Police. Here the cheering became as we say in Canada, "wild and woolly"; the crowd shouted, "good old Baldwin" and Mr. Baldwin looked out from his carriage, looking very fit, by the way. What an ovation, and how gratified he must have been, for he knew, as we knew, that the cheers were not alone for his carriage, but for all the carriages which passed, Baldwin who "saw us through" and who made this Coronation what it is for the Empire, a Union of one great family, proud of their relationship, an example for other nations to follow. The news that the Prime Minister is to retire May 29th saddens us, and yet, what other man living today has so well earned his reward, a few years free from Empire strain?

And now comes the Carriage Procession of Queen Mary and Suite. In the State Landau is the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes of Queen Mary, Miss Von Hanau, Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen of Norway, The Marquess of Anglesey, G.C., V.O., Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary, Mr. George Ponsonby, C.V.O., Comptroller to the Queen of Norway. First Division, Captain's Escort.

AND THEN A GLASS COACH with HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, H.R.H. Princess Margaret. More cheers and cheers. The Queen Mother waves a gloved hand, the little princesses wave and smile, and we note they wear tiny crowns, and that wee Margaret is holding her crown upon her head with one hand, and trying to be grown-up like Princess Elizabeth, but, liking the Procession and the crowds, just like any other little girl.

We are told, that at one point in the Procession, the Glass Coach in which rode the Queen Mother and the little Princesses stopped for about two minutes, and that, after having acknowledged the cheers of the crowds, the little Princess, evidently told to settle back in the coach, could not resist the temptation of looking out, and the spectators saw a little princess' nose flattened against the glass of the coach as she attempted to see with an equal eagerness all that there was to see, just as the spectators attempted to see. It was such a human, simple touch amidst all the royal pageantry, that it made everyone love the dear little princess.

Following the Field Marshals, the War Office Staff, Members of the Air Council, Military Members of the Army Council, the Sea Lords of the Admiralty Board, and a glittering array of other notables came the State Coach drawn by EIGHT GREY HORSES, conveying THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN, followed by THE STANDARD, Colonel His Royal Highness, The Duke of Kent, Personal Aide-de-Camp to The King, Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Personal Aide-de-Camp to The King, Colonel the Earl of Harewood, Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King, Major-General the Earl of Athlone, Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King.

THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI and QUEEN ELIZABETH

Following these came the Principal Services' Aide-de-Camps, Chief Air Marshall Sir Hugh Dowding, General Sir George D. Jeffreys, Admiral the Earl of Cork and Orrery, Equerry in Waiting to the King, Lieutenant the Hon. T. W. E. Coke, Scots Guards, Crown Equerry, Colonel Sir Arthur E. Erskine, Equerry in Waiting to the King, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers W. Leigh, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting Captain R. B. R. Colvin, Grenadier Guards:— Silver Stick Adjutant, Captain A. H. Head, the Life Guards:— Staff Officer, London District, Major J. S. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards:—Major J. C. O. Marriott, Scots Guards, The Royal Grooms, 3rd Division Sovereign's Escort, 4th Division Sovereign's Escort, and so ended the Coronation Procession.

By this time the drops of rain were beginning to be more frequent, the weather was no longer "slightly overcast", it was raining, but "Thank God", we said, it did not rain until after the King and Queen passed and we saw Their Majesties in that gold and glass coach, sitting very upright, their sceptres in their hands and bowing right and left to the madly cheering crowds. As the King and Queen passed, everyone stood up, and I prayed a prayer of thankfulness that this day had passed, this day of great anxieties, of heavy burden for Their Majesties.

The King and Queen had come through their greatest test, and only joy and happiness prevailed, no incidents, no accidents to mar a PERFECT ROYAL DAY.

And all the people rejoiced and sang,

"God Save Our Gracious King,
Long Live Our Noble King,
God Save Our King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and Glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God Save Our King."

And then came the deluge, the heavens opened as if for a baptism, and as we ran along in the rain, we noted that no one appeared to care, men swung the rain from their top hats, girls wiped red and blue which had run down their cheeks from ribbons. Everybody was happy, and again my thoughts wandered where another member of the Royal Family sat and listened, listened to a brother-King crowned, to the shouts of the people, to the reports of who was there at the Abbey, in the Coronation Procession, hearing the name of distinguished and brave people who had such a short time ago paid him homage. A prince, alone, in exile, must have wept for an Empire lost and we secretly wept for a King who left his Empire, not as the Buddha to become a God, but as a mere man to face a new life; for better or for worse, Time will tell!

THE END

B. and F. THEATRES
LIMITED
AND
THEIR TORONTO
ASSOCIATES
Send Loyal Greetings
TO
THEIR
MAJESTIES

In Commemoration
OF
The Coronation
OF
THEIR
MAJESTIES
MAY 12, 1937
Theatre Holding Corporation
of Canada

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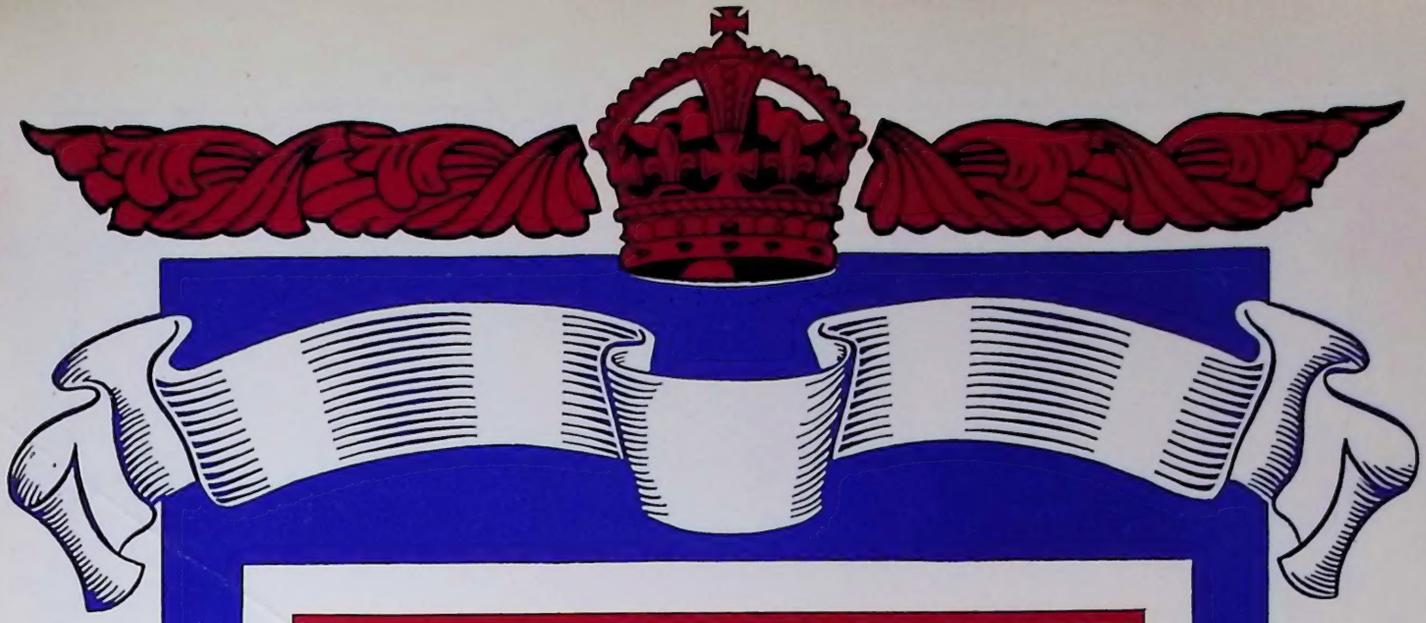

As a representative of United Artists,
I wish to extend greetings and felicitations
to all British subjects upon
the accession to the throne of

HIS MAJESTY,
KING GEORGE VI.

Bound by irrevocable ties of friendship
and good-will, we in America
join with the great nations of the world
in saluting your new ruler.

May the reign of
GEORGE VI and ELIZABETH
be a time of peace
for England and for Canada.

DR. A. H. GIANNINI,
President,
United Artists Corporation.

REGALLY LOYAL TO THEIR MAJESTIES

REGAL FILMS LIMITED
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